

Regan Builds Power While President Is Recovering

(Continued from Page 1)

the same time the president's wife, Nancy, has come to rely increasingly on Mr. Regan, a factor that further solidifies his position.

"Don has positioned himself to be an extremely powerful chief of staff who's in charge of the whole show," said one White House aide. The current situation has parallels to the period in 1981 after the attempt on the president's life. Then the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who exchanged jobs with Mr. Regan last January, emerged as the dominant figure in the White House after the president. But Mr. Baker was part of a triumvirate and shared power with longtime Reagan aides who had access to the president and considerable leverage within the White House.

Mr. Regan, in contrast, faces no rivals for the president's ear. And even before the illness, he made it plain to the senior White House staff and administration officials that he largely controlled access to Mr. Regan.

In cementing his power in the White House, Mr. Regan has brought in several aides from the Treasury Department. They have assumed central roles and, to some degree, have ranked a number of key White House officials.

One official brought in by Mr. Regan, Alfred H. Kingon, who is the cabinet secretary and a deputy assistant to the president, is now assuming more control over domestic policy matters, White House officials said. In the process, Mr. Kingon and John A. Svahn, a longtime aide to Mr. Regan who is the assistant to the president for policy



Donald T. Regan

development, are engaged in a conflict over responsibility.

Several White House aides said that Mr. Svahn would probably leave his post at the end of the year.

Mr. Regan will play a key role in finding their replacements, enabling him to solidify his power even further.

"Don is clearly in charge," said one ranking White House aide. "He sees the staff as his staff. He's the one the president relies on."

Tumor Is Cancerous, But Doctors Doubt Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

having said, "I can't wait for today to be over."

A preliminary biopsy report indicated Friday that the polyp was benign.

Mr. Speakes said Monday that Mr. Regan's temperature was slightly above normal and that the president had complained of abdominal discomfort. But he said this was normal for a person who had just undergone surgery.

Mr. Speakes said the president was taking no pain medication, not

Colon Cancer a Problem in Rich Nations

By Susan Okie

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Industrialized countries are experiencing what one expert terms a "preventable epidemic" of colon cancer and American specialists hope that President Ronald Reagan's surgery will spur the public to learn more about how to prevent the often-fatal disease.

Colon cancer, which many experts link to diet, is second only to lung cancer in frequency and as a cause of cancer death in the United States. An estimated 138,000 new cases will be diagnosed during 1985, and 60,000 Americans will die of the disorder.

In Europe, the incidence of colon cancer is similar to U.S. rates. The disease ranks second in cancer incidence among males in Europe and in some Latin American countries, and between third and fourth in females. Incidence is much lower in Asia and Africa.

A white male in the United States has a 6.3 percent chance of developing colon or rectal cancer, and a white female a 6.8 percent chance. About half of those who get the disease die of it.

The large intestine is able to contain a slowly growing tumor within its walls for many years, making colon cancer one of the most curable of malignancies if it is detected before the growth breaches the intestinal wall. Yet the intestine also hides tumors effectively.

"The colon is kind of a dumb organ. All it knows how to do, essentially, is to take in water and to store wastes. It doesn't have nerve endings that tell the rest of the body what is happen-

ing" when a tumor is growing within its walls, said Dr. Paul Sugarbaker, chief of colorectal surgery at the National Cancer Institute.

As a result, much research has centered on finding ways to reveal colon tumors early, when they are curable. But the perfect test still does not exist.

Other studies center on why colon cancer rates are highest in certain affluent countries — the United States, Canada and Australia — and lowest in Africa.

The cheapest screening for the disease, a chemical test for blood in the stool, is unreliable because so many other disorders produce bleeding. And the more accurate tests, barium enema and colonoscopy, are expensive and uncomfortable.

The American Cancer Society recommends a rectal examination be performed annually on everyone over age 40, and that chemical tests to detect blood in the stool be done annually after 50.

The society recommends an examination using a sigmoidoscope — an optical device for peering into the last third of the 6-foot-long colon — every 3 to 5 years after age 50, after two initial exams.

Cancer of the colon and rectum, perhaps more than any other malignancy besides lung cancer, appears to be an environmentally caused disease. It strikes city-dwellers more often than people in rural areas, attacks the rich more than the poor and occurs more frequently

in societies where the diet is high in fat and low in fiber.

A Washington gastroenterologist and expert in colonoscopy, Dr. Donald A. O'Kieffe, said that colon cancer has become a "preventable epidemic."

Regina Ziegler, a cancer expert with the National Cancer Institute's Environmental Epidemiology Branch, said there is strong evidence that fiber is protective, suggesting that people should eat more of the foods richest in fiber — vegetables including peas and beans, fruits, grains and nuts.

Scientists theorize that fiber, which is simply indigestible material, adds bulk to the stool and speeds its passage through the large intestine. But Dr. Ziegler said research has since shown that speed of passage "wasn't that consistently related" to cancer risk.

Other evidence indicates that eating a diet high in fat raises risk of colon and rectal cancer, perhaps by stimulating the production of bile acids, important in digesting fat. These acids may be converted by colonic bacteria into cancer-promoting substances.

If bile acids do contribute to cancer formation, fiber may counteract their influence by changing the population of bacteria that live in the colon, Dr. Ziegler said.

Protective substances in foods, those that may hinder the formation of cancer, include beta carotene (a source of vitamin A), vitamin C and "cruciferous vegetables" — cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts, she said.

WORLD BRIEFS

IATA Director Lauds Athens Airport

ATHENS (UPI) — Athens airport is "if not the best, guarded airport of the world, definitely one of the best," Rodney Wallis, director of security and facilities of the International Air Transport Association, said Monday.

His remarks, following an IATA report to Greek Civil Aviation authorities, came as Richard Noble, acting deputy director of civil aviation of the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency, arrived with a four-man delegation to inspect airport security.

The Federal Aviation Agency will advise the U.S. government on whether it should rescind an advisory to Americans to avoid Athens airport because of lax security. Last month, the Reagan administration issued the advisory after the hijacking of a TWA airliner from the airport. Mr. Wallis said that IATA was not able to determine whether the hijackers had smuggled their weapons aboard the flight in Athens or in Cairo.

Agca Says He Is Through Answering

ROME (AP) — The judge and prosecutor in the papal plot trial pressed Mehmet Ali Agca on Monday about inconsistencies in his testimony, but the state's star witness said he was through answering questions.

Mr. Agca, convicted of the May 13, 1981, shooting of Pope John Paul II, appeared exhausted during his 20th day on the witness stand in his trial along with four other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of complicity in the shooting.

"I don't have anything more to say," Mr. Agca said. Ignoring this, the judge and prosecutor continued to question him. As he has done repeatedly when under pressure at the trial, Mr. Agca began rambling about being Jesus Christ.

Bhopal Deformed Infants Reported

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — At least 21 babies have been born deformed, and 36 women have suffered miscarriages in the central Indian city of Bhopal since the chemical leak last December that killed about 2,500 people, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency quoted Balendu Shukla, minister of health in the state of Madhya Pradesh, as having said that three of the deformed babies had died. Mr. Shukla said that a further 27 babies were believed to have died in Bhopal because their mothers had inhaled the leaking gas while pregnant.

The leak, from a pesticide plant owned by the Indian subsidiary of Union Carbide, is estimated to have caused injury to as many as 125,000 people. The plant was officially closed last week.

Gandhi Trial Witness Tells of Torture

NEW DELHI (UPI) — A prosecution witness in the Indira Gandhi assassination trial said Monday that police tortured and intimidated him into signing a statement against the three Sikhs accused of killing the prime minister. He was the second prosecution witness to say that police coerced him to make a false statement.

Gurbax Singh, a Sikh businessman, petitioned the court to remove his name from the list of prosecution witnesses and appealed for court protection against the investigators. He said he was questioned for four days without food or sleep and then told he would be treated well if he signed a statement and promised to repeat it in court.

Mr. Singh said the statement prepared for his signature by the investigating officer "is false and was never made by the petitioner." He said he was released after 17 days but was arrested again and made to stand before a firing squad until he promised to repeat the statement in court.

U.S. Court Asked to Review Abortion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration asked the U.S. Supreme Court on Monday to overturn its landmark 1973 decision legalizing abortions.

The Justice Department argued in a friend-of-the-court brief filed in connection with two pending cases in Illinois and Pennsylvania that states must be allowed to place some restrictions on the performance of abortions. The brief noted that in the 1973 decision of Roe v. Wade, the court held that the right of privacy emanating from the due process clause of the constitution was "broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." But it also said that the courts repeatedly failed to protect the life and health of the woman and the child subject to abortion.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that President Ronald Reagan had approved the filing of the brief.

Sudanese Troops Battle With Rebels

KHARTOUM, Sudan (NYT) — Government troops and the Sudan People's Liberation Army are fighting heavily around the southern town of Mongalla, according to Western diplomatic sources.

The sources said Sunday that an estimated 4,000 government troops were fighting their way north to the town of Bor, 80 miles (130 kilometers) away, which has been under siege by the rebel group for almost two weeks.

The sources said the road to Bor was impassable, apparently because of a crater left by land mines exploded by the rebels. A pilot who ferried troops wounded in action a few days ago said government troops were suffering heavy casualties.

For the Record

Zimbabwe's agriculture minister, Denis Norman, one of two white ministers, was omitted from the cabinet formed Monday by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. He termed the move a reaction to whites' electoral support for Ian Smith, the former prime minister. (Reuters)

Indian aviation authorities said that a team of international safety experts was expected to begin Tuesday to analyze the flight and data recorders from the Air-India jet that crashed June 23 in the North Sea with the loss of 329 lives. (UPI)

Burma and Cyprus established diplomatic relations effective Monday, the Burmese state radio announced. (AP)

The Organization of African Unity's Ministerial Council has sent messages to both houses of the U.S. Congress thanking them for passing measures aimed at imposing economic sanctions on South Africa. (AFP)

Correction

A picture Friday with an article about life in North Korea was published in error. It showed Hong Kong, not Pyongyang.

U.S. Enforcement of Its Rules On Trade Is Angering Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

said. Moreover, the civilian helicopter models could not be transformed into military gunships without being taken apart and radically rebuilt, they said, because the vibrations from missiles belatedly installed would shatter the craft. The military version of the Hughes Model 500 contains basic structural differences to withstand the backlash from fired weapons.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said at a news conference in Washington in May that the diversion of the helicopters to North Korea was a "serious loss" and that the United States planned to press criminal charges against those responsible. A Commerce Department report held Hughes blameless in the transaction.

South Korea, which uses similar Hughes helicopters for reconnaissance and other military applications, filed a strong protest to the U.S. government about the sale, which may have contributed to the early decision to blacklist Delta-Avia, West German sources said.

Bonn officials suggested that the firm might have been singled out for harsh treatment because of a CIA report contending that West Germany is a leading transit station for high technology goods sent to Communist countries, chiefly the Soviet Union and its East European allies.

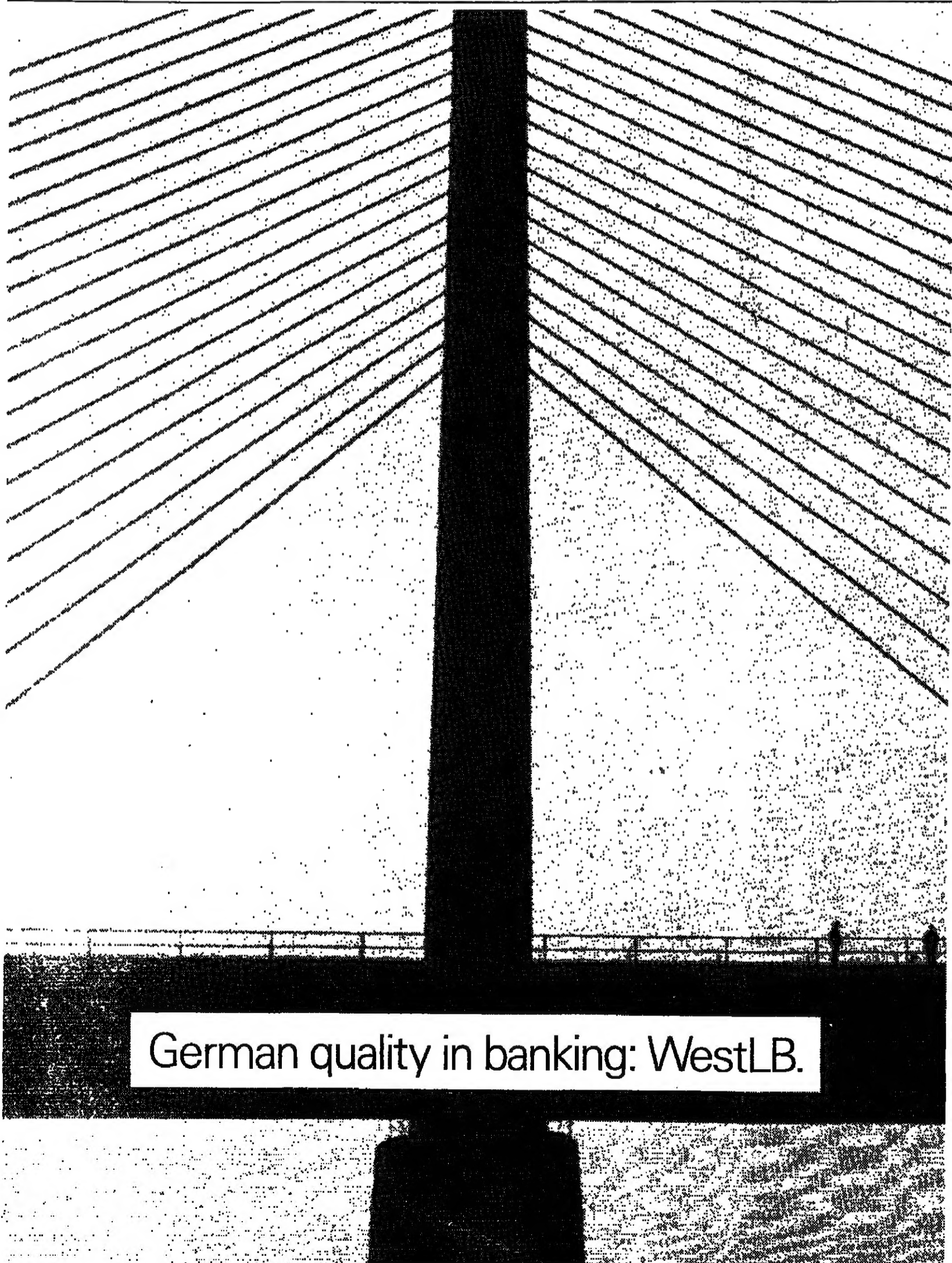
In a lengthy interview at his firm's headquarters near Cologne, Mr. Behrens admitted that he sold Hughes helicopters to other "undesirable" destinations. "Hughes has used us in the past to do things they were not permitted," he said.

"They never told me not to sell to certain countries, and I'm sure they knew where all their helicopters were going, and that includes North Korea."

He asked: "How can they pretend not to know where 90 percent of their production in a given year was going?" Hughes spokesmen have denied repeatedly that company executives knew where the 87 helicopters would end up.

A Hughes spokesman reached by telephone in California said Saturday that "investigations of our company by the State and Commerce departments have exonerated Hughes and would tend to suggest that statements" such as those by Mr. Behrens "are untrue."

Mr. Behrens contended that he was "being made the scapegoat for this zealous, anti-Communist trade policy" of the United States. He said his lawyer had sent letters to the Commerce Department, offering to abide by all U.S. regulations on future sales of helicopters and spare parts to North Korea, or any other restricted country, in exchange for the lifting of the embargo that threatens to ruin Delta-Avia. He said the lawyer had received no reply.



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Ex-General Leads Bolivia Voting for President

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

LA PAZ — Hugo Banzer Suárez, a retired general who ruled Bolivia for most of the 1970s, has taken the lead in the country's presidential election, according to early results.

With about 5 percent of the ballots counted from Sunday's voting, Mr. Banzer Suárez, 59, the candidate of the rightist Nationalist Democratic Alliance, had 45.3 percent, according to Radio Fides, an independent station.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, the leader of the center-right Revolutionary Nationalist Historical Movement, was in second place with 20 percent of the vote. Mr. Paz Estenssoro, 77, was president twice in the 1950s and 1960s and was an architect of the country's 1952 revolution and land-reform program.

Unless one candidate finishes with more than 50 percent of the vote, which appeared unlikely, the president is to be chosen by the newly elected National Congress in early August. The inauguration is scheduled for Aug. 6.

Voters encountered long lines and frequent mix-ups as they elected a new Congress and local representatives and chose among 18 presidential candidates.

No major party challenged the elections, but government officials, political leaders and voters were attentive to any accusations of fraud.

Adding to the uncertainty was the country's history of coups. Diplomats and politicians had expressed fears in the last week that the military would intervene again.

When the last election, in 1980, failed to yield a clear winner, the armed forces seized power. Two years later, as economic troubles grew, the military allowed the elected Congress to take office and it, in turn, elected a left-of-center civilian president, Hernán Siles Zuazo.

He had won a plurality in the 1980 election, partially prompting the military takeover.

Mr. Siles Zuazo's term was to run until 1986. But last November, in the face of increasing political opposition, he announced he would leave office a year early.

The winner of this election will be the seventh president in less than six years.



The Associated Press

Hugo Banzer Suárez of the rightist Nationalist Democratic Alliance voted in La Paz during Sunday's presidential election. The retired general, who ruled Bolivia for most of the 1970s, was far ahead in the early returns.

He will lead a heavily indebted country that has had frequent strikes over wage demands. Even with nominal pay increases, most workers' earnings have fallen sharply as the annual inflation rate reached more than 15,000 percent in recent months.

Voters waited for hours Sunday in some neighborhoods of La Paz for the polls to open. Ballot boxes often arrived late, without locks and with too few ballots.

"It is evident that there are a lot of problems, but we will be able to resolve them," said Edgar Obillas, the president of the National Electoral Court.

About two million people, or 71 percent of the potential electorate, were registered to vote, according to the electoral court. The peasants' union objected strongly to the election because only 51 percent of those eligible in rural areas were registered. But moves in the last month to postpone the voting were unsuccessful.

In some poor and middle-class neighborhoods, people seemed suspicious about the handling of the election.

In Villa Bolívar, above La Paz, there were demands that voting be halted because the ballot boxes had no locks. Inside the polling place, election representatives awaited the arrival of 213 more ballots and three locks.

Roberto Vega, a political representative for the area, said 21 polling places and a total of 24,278 voters in the area had similar problems. It was unclear how many people had given up and left by the time the ballots and locks arrived.

Mr. Obillas said he expected the electoral court to be able to resolve any charges of fraud, which he said were common in Bolivia. Later Sunday he said most of the administrative problems had been resolved.

Voyager-2 Approaches Uranus

Spacecraft Preparing for Close Encounter in January

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — The Voyager-2 spacecraft, now seven years and 1.5 billion miles away from Earth, is fast approaching Uranus and already transmitting occasional television pictures. So far, however, the transmissions tell more about the hardy craft than the distant planet.

They demonstrate that Voyager-2 has survived its long journey, past Jupiter in 1979 and past Saturn in 1981, and is on course to fly within 66,000 miles (106,000 kilometers) of Uranus in January, officials at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here have said. The spacecraft is 165 million miles from Uranus and traveling toward it at 40,000 miles an hour.

In the pictures from Voyager-2, Uranus still looks more like a fuzzy tennis ball than the third largest planet in the solar system. Uranus is a gaseous body roughly four times the size of Earth. The color is a pale, greenish-blue. No distinct features, either surface patches or any bands of differing hues, are yet visible.

"We do not see any of the banded detail we saw at Jupiter and Saturn," said Ellis D. Miner, the deputy project scientist, in a recent interview. "We should see it by now, if there is the same level of banding. Uranus may be very bland. It may look more like the

cloudy Venus than the more spectacular Jupiter or Saturn."

Scientists are awaiting a more detailed look when Voyager-2 makes its closest approach to the planet on Jan. 24. Flight engineers are preparing to make the encounter as scientifically productive as possible, given the condition of the aging spacecraft and the great distance the data must travel.

By the time Voyager-2 reaches Uranus, the spacecraft will be 1.8 billion miles from Earth. At that distance, a radio signal takes two hours and 45 minutes to arrive at tracking antennas, and it is a weak signal.

To pick the faint signals out of the sky, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has developed a means of enhancing the "hearing" of its deep-space antenna network.

Flight controllers have also changed the configuration of a computer on the spacecraft to compress the data for each picture so that about three times as many pictures can be transmitted in the critical hours of encounter.

Thus, even at the slow transmission rates over the distance from Uranus, Voyager-2 should be able to send about 200 images a day.

George Textor, the mission director, said that calibration of instruments on Voyager-2 has revealed no significant degradation in performance since it flew by Sat-

urn. That was 800 million miles ago.

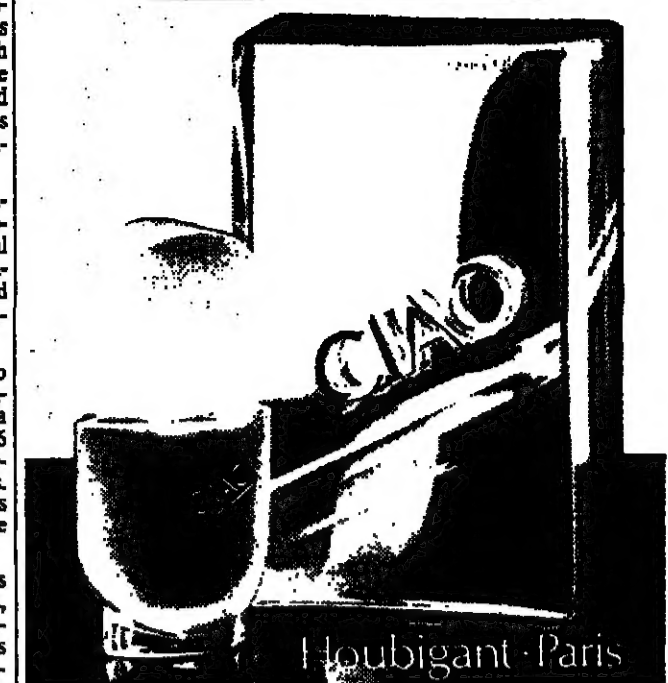
Two problems that arose at Saturn still plague the craft. The main radio receiver is out of service, and the back-up is so sensitive to temperature changes that it sometimes has trouble locking on to Earth signals. In addition, the movable platform holding the camera and several remote-sensing instruments tend to stick as a result of a lubricant failure.

But Mr. Textor said flight controllers now understand the problems and have learned how to deal with them. They know how to stabilize the radio temperatures and when not to try to send vital commands.

Observations of Uranus are to begin in earnest on Nov. 4. Voyager-2 will be commanded to take a picture every five minutes over 36 hours and then repeat the picture-taking sequence on a regular basis. From these pictures, scientists hope to produce a movie of the planet's atmospheric dynamics.

By tracking any distinct features in the atmosphere, Mr. Miner said, the Voyager-2 movies should answer a basic question: How long is a Uranian day? Earth-based measurements indicate that it is either 16 or 24 hours, while theoretical models based on the planet's rotational properties set the day closer to 16 hours.

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Mexico's Ruling Party Winning by Landslide

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has won a landslide victory in congressional elections across Mexico, according to results released Monday.

But the backers of opposition parties blocked border crossings to the United States to protest alleged election fraud in northern states where they had expected to win.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party, known by its Spanish initials PRI, won 143 of 146 congressional districts for which results were announced. The election was July 7.

Officials were to release results for the rest of the nation's 300 districts later Monday, and PRI officials predicted that their candidates had won overwhelmingly.

The major opposition group, National Action Party, or PAN, won only two of the first 146 congressional districts tabulated. The only other district not given to the PRI went to the leftist Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution.

The PRI has been saying since election night that it swept the country, including the seven gubernatorial races, for which results

have not been officially announced.

About 200 supporters of PAN blocked the Sonora border crossing from Agua Prieta into Douglas, Arizona, for the third straight day, demanding that their candidate for governor, Adalberto Rosas López, be named the victor, said a police investigator, Manuel Duarte. In Naco, a PAN group of roughly 250 took over the crossing point into Bisbee, Arizona, to protest alleged electoral fraud, Mr. Duarte said.

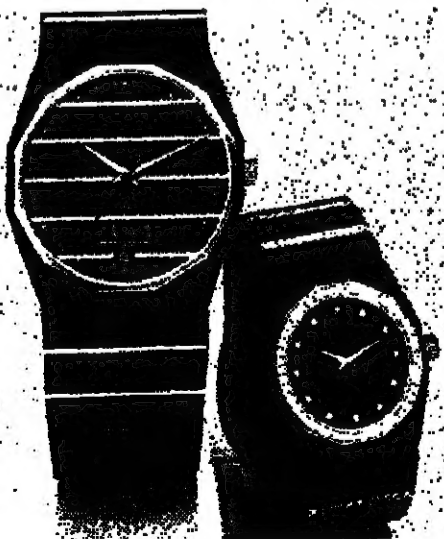
A lively demonstration by PAN in Matamoros, bordering Brownsville, Texas, continued under heavy police scrutiny.

PAN supporters contend that their party should have won easily in the states of Sonora, which borders Arizona, and Nuevo León, across from Texas.

In the hotly contested Sonoran capital of Hermosillo, 2,000 PAN protesters set up tents late Sunday and promised to camp in the central plaza until officials declared Mr. Rosas the winner.

The protesters, carrying placards denouncing electoral fraud, threatened to take over city hall if Mr. Rosas did not win.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oil Partners Should Talk

The way of a cartel is hard when it no longer dominates the market and is short of cash. The OPEC cartel is currently trying to keep the price of oil higher than customers need to pay, but is unwilling to make the production cuts that this would require. Its July 5-7 meeting in Vienna did little except fix a date to meet again — a common outcome at intergovernmental conferences.

The current weakness of OPEC is hardly surprising. Six years ago it was supplying 60 percent of the non-Communist world's needs; now it is down to 30 percent. Supply from the North Sea has risen. And demand for oil has fallen because it is being replaced by other types of energy and the world is using energy more sparingly.

It is easy — and unprofitable — to laugh at the disarray of a once powerful body. What is needed is better cooperation between consumers and producers so that the energy market works more to the advantage of world prosperity than in the last 15 years when adversarial attitudes prevailed. Energy is one of the few areas in which the market, left to itself, may not produce optimal results, so costly are the decisions that have to be made and so slow the arrival of profits.

Unfortunately, the main consumers of oil, meeting at the International Energy Agency (IEA) only a couple of days after the OPEC debacle, dismissed the idea of negotiating with the ailing cartel. This refusal would be appropriate if developments in the oil market were destined indefinitely to favor the big importers. But are they?

Falling oil prices will not bring unalloyed joy to the world, any more than the two brutal price increases did. The immediate effect, at best, would be to replace one set of

extreme debtors — the non-oil developing countries — with another, as Nigeria, Mexico and Venezuela faced bankruptcy. And declining fortunes in the OPEC world would exacerbate rather than ease political problems in the Middle East.

Above all, the industrialized world has to look ahead to assess the probability of new oil shocks that would again force prices up and impede recovery across the world. Economists at the OECD estimate that the moderate recovery hoped for in the next three years will not force oil prices up faster than other prices. If anything, the real price of oil may even fall slightly. But this analysis intentionally slides over the possibility of new political interruptions in the flow of oil, which can neither be forecast nor ruled out.

What happens then? The world economy will, hopefully, be expanding reasonably fast as we move into the 1990s. Energy demand will rise accordingly, but oil production outside OPEC may have peaked. Leading analysts see a fairly steady increase in Europe's OPEC imports in the next 20 years. The IEA itself has underlined the likelihood of a tighter energy market in the '90s. Can we be sure that in the immediately intervening years weak prices for OPEC oil will not distract the world from its present efforts to solve its energy problems?

The confusing fact is that too low an oil price today may increase the risk of another major rise tomorrow. The unfortunate fact is that neither OPEC nor the IEA seems prepared for talks, although the fortunes of both blocs are inextricably linked. It is time to break down the antagonisms of the last 15 years and solve this enigma together.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Confusing Southern Africa

The State Department touts the idea that American policy in southern Africa should be based on consensus, but administration policy is being shredded in political debate.

In the central challenge, the Republican Senate has now followed the Democratic House in approving economic sanctions. Congress did as much to protest administration attempts to practice quiet persuasion on the South African government as to protest the white minority regime's practice of apartheid. There is much doubt in Congress that sanctions will do other than stiffen whites and inflict further hardship on blacks, but there is broad dislike for what is seen as administration tip-toeing on apartheid. The Pretoria regime's harsh and continuing reprisals against citizens and neighbors suggest that it is thumbing its nose at Ronald Reagan and at America. This is what Congress is voting against.

Nor are sanctions the end of it. The other day the House followed the Senate in voting to lift the 10-year legislative bar on aiding insurgents in Marxist-led Angola.

A Congress traumatized by Vietnam had cut off, through the Clark amendment, covert aid to a favored Angolan faction vying to take over from the departing Portuguese. No president since has approved this congressional shackle on executive discretion. The Reagan State Department has complained that the amendment enacted the Brezhnev doctrine — which holds that a Communist revolution is irreversible — into American law. But the main line of policy has assumed that the Clark amendment would stay on the books.

Here again, however, congressional impatience made its mark. Conservatives have long

had a fascination with Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA insurgents, who are supported by South Africa. More recently some liberals have sought to show that they, too, are tough and anti-Communist. Thus has the administration's policy of encouraging anti-Communist resistance movements, in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, caught on in Congress for causes — in Cambodia and now Angola — for which the president has not been out in front.

Some parliamentary hurdles to repeal of the Clark amendment still stand. The administration professes to have no plans to exploit a renewed legal opportunity to aid Savimbi insurgents. But in this moment of passage in southern Africa it is extremely misleading to revive even the possibility that Washington may get back into regional military intervention. Angola's immediate decision to break off talks with the United States on Cuban troop withdrawal underlines the point.

There is yet another place in which Congress is trampling on the intended subtleties of the Reagan policy of "constructive engagement" with all of the different countries of southern Africa. The House voted limits on development aid to Mozambique, a country that the administration has been carefully trying to draw out of the Marxist fold.

The White House objects strongly to intrusions on its policy such as the congressional sanctions votes. It would do better to object even more strongly to what goes on in South Africa. In defending its policy it has too often seemed to be defending apartheid. That is the principal reason why its policy is losing ground in Washington and in southern Africa alike.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Pulling Out the Stops for Africa

For once the hyperbole of the pop music industry was justified. The 16-hour concert organized by pop stars to raise money for the victims of famine in Africa was truly rock's finest hour. An industry which has rarely set an example to its fans, which in the past has displayed venality, greed and corruption, put on a show at Wembley and Philadelphia on Saturday that was wholly admirable.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Famine in Africa retains all its magnitude, even after a grandiose show that has moved parishes of the well-off world in a communion service via satellite to the accompaniment of the great organ of show biz. The complaint of the Sahel's children tops the hit parade.

—Le Monde (Paris).

A Bird's Eye on Public Figures

What's the story behind *Punk, the Penguin*? In Australia when I first started cartooning I worked for a very conservative paper. They didn't give me much leeway. So I employed this little bird as an aside. He became popular, took over. Now I couldn't drop it if I wanted to. I've used him for about 30 years. Sometimes he's an alter ego and sometimes you want to say more in a cartoon. It's good for all sorts of things, sometimes just pantomime.

People in the public eye are public figures. They're fair game. If you can see something bad happening — that's what cartooning is all about. I do that job. I hope that H.L. Menckens used to do — throwing dead cats into sanctuaries. I believe he called it.

—Political cartoonist Pat O'Leary, interviewed by The Washington Post.

FROM OUR JULY 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Call to Abolish U.S. Football
BOSTON — Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, declared (on July 5) before the American Educational Association that football as played by the athletes of American universities is a combination of the elements of pure brutality and pugilism. "Some day," said Dr. Jordan, "the college presidents and school heads of this country will perhaps be called brutal because they did not put a stop to the dangers of football, a sport that destroys the best there is in American youth. No intelligence is required. Blacksmiths and boiler-makers can play the game as well as men of finer intellect, in fact blacksmiths and boiler-makers are considered the best raw material for the game." Dr. Jordan favored the abolition of football as played and the substitution of the English game.

1935: Jews Targeted in Berlin Riots
BERLIN — Fifty detachments of special police guarded several restaurants frequented by foreigners (on July 15) after violent anti-Jewish demonstrations had broken out along the Kurfurstendamm, in the center of Berlin. The Bristol Café was partly wrecked, all the windows being smashed and hundreds of tables and chairs being overturned. In another large café, the Jewish proprietor was caned and a young woman employee was knocked unconscious by a stone. The riots apparently started in front of a motion-picture theater where an anti-Jewish film was being shown. A Nazi militiaman bumped into a Jew on the sidewalk and was arrested. An indignant crowd, rapidly growing to more than 2,000, quickly gathered outside the police station, yelling demands to free the Nazi, who was finally released.

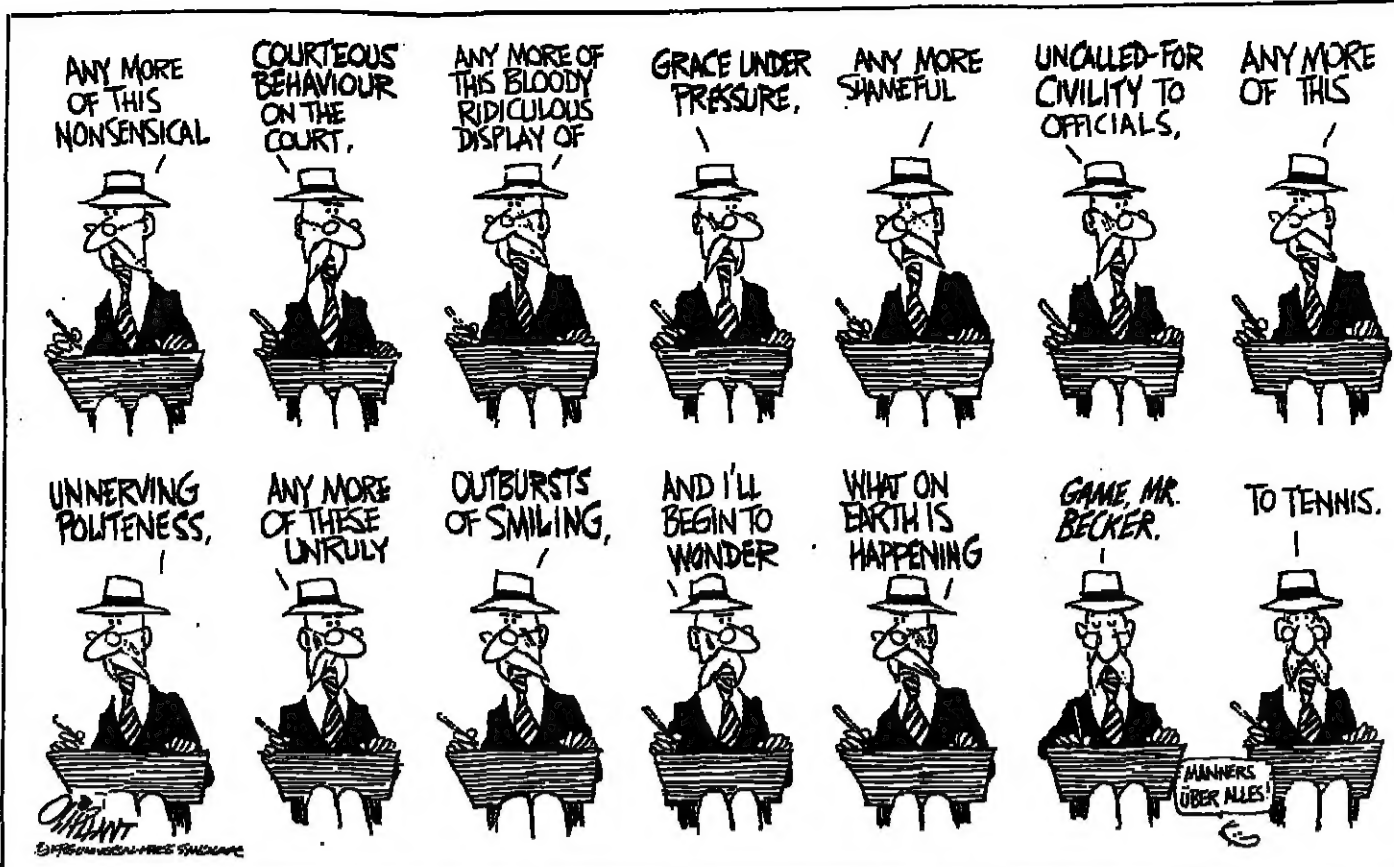
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718. Cables: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.
Asia Headquarters: 24-24 Hattiesburg Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 5-25618. Telex: 61170.
Managing Director: U.K.: Robert Jackson, 43 Long Ave., London WC2E 9LW. Tel.: 335-8802. Telex: 62008.
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Laatzbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel.: (069) 26735. Telex: 41672.
S.A. du capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$32 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Chile's Bullied Democrats Ought to Be Supported

By Peter D. Bell

NEW YORK — President Augusto Pinochet last month lifted the state of siege that he slapped on Chile in November, but he immediately invoked emergency powers to reinstate most restrictions on civil liberties. So the lifting of the state of siege — viewed by virtually all Chileans as a response to U.S. pressure — is a small step in the right direction, but hardly cause for rejoicing either in Chile or in the United States.

Opponents of the regime are sobered but undaunted by the stepped up repression of recent months. For them this has been a period of suffering and of stock-taking. The toll from the state of siege — including pre-dawn security sweeps, detention of some 40,000 suspected subversives, banishment of 600 political activists to remote districts and closure of six opposition publications — has only strengthened their conviction that Chile must return to democracy.

Chileans have learned some hard lessons from the Pinochet repression: • The general will not voluntarily negotiate a transition to democracy. Last year he undercut negotiations with the moderate opposition. Then, with the pretext of fighting leftist terrorism, he launched a systematic drive to silence the entire opposition.

• Unity is essential to the eventual success of the opposition, which now includes the overwhelming majority of Chileans. Throughout much of 1983 and 1984 the opposition seemed to be gathering strength. It lost momentum, however, in the petty rivalries of political party chieftains. The opposition must reconstruct a broad civic front — composed not only of political parties but of the Roman Catholic Church and organizations of workers, women, students and professionals — for the overriding purpose of restoring democracy.

• The democratic movement must resolve the question of Communist Party participation — a question that arises primarily because of the party's endorsement of "all means," including violence, to combat the dictatorship. Despite General Pinochet's commitment "to extirpating the Marxist cancer" from Chile, the Communist Party remains second only to the centrist Christian Democratic Party in size. Given the Communist's long adherence to the rules of Chilean politics prior to the 1973 military coup, their participation in a restored democracy is presumed even by conservative parties, but they

must forswear violence to close ranks with the rest of the opposition.

• Elections are the cause around which Chileans are most likely to mobilize to restore democracy. Chile has a long history of deciding important political questions by open and fair elections. Despite the state of siege, the principal labor, student and professional organizations have held internal elections in recent months, and opposition groups almost always combined to elect their candidates, usually Christian Democrats.

There is no question that General Pinochet would lose a plebiscite on whether to continue the dictatorship or restore democracy. It is up to the opposition to convince the military — by mass mobilization, nonviolent resistance and perhaps a national strike — that a popular referendum is preferable to endless repression.

What can the United States do to support democratic change? The lifting of the state of siege was a good pro quo for U.S. support of \$195 million in Chilean loans approved by the World Bank last month — approval crucial to a much larger package of commercial and multilateral loans. The Reagan administration thus ig-

nored U.S. law instructing directors of multilateral banks to oppose loans to gross violators of human rights.

If Washington were serious about promoting a return to democracy, it would make full use of economic leverage to press for broader civil liberties. Chileans still resent the Nixon administration's commitment to rescue them from their "irresponsibility" after they elected a socialist president, Salvador Allende, in 1970. They are puzzled by the Reagan administration's insistence that the destiny of Chile is in "good hands."

The restoration of democracy may be months or even years away, but the opposition is now building toward that day. The United States should unambiguously support these efforts. The longer General Pinochet remains in power, the greater will be the suffering of the Chilean people and the likelihood of polarization and civil strife. Being soft on General Pinochet is not only morally indefensible, it is shortsighted politics.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, visited Chile last month on a mission for Americas Watch, a human rights organization. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

It's Simple: Democracy Is Angels Electing Devils

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has seen "Rambo" and admires the film's foreign policy. According to the box office, audiences do, too. It is the critics who disapprove, appalled by the chauvinistic anti-Communism. But chauvinism is not a new phenomenon.

It has been around throughout the 1980s, getting its start with apocalyptic hockey victory. (That was America's biggest win since Inchon, and was

Terrorists, totalitarianism and others with not an inkling of what democracy is about declare themselves friends of the American people and at war with the government.

more riotously celebrated. It apparently made up for the Soviet acquisition of Afghanistan.) The wave of patriotic good feeling continued through such entertainments as the 1984 Summer Olympics, which gave America the chance to beat up on the whole world except for Communism.

Anti-Communism is fine. My concern about Rambo is his domestic policy. It is his anti-Americanism I don't like. Oh, I admit, there is a lot about America he loves — guns, vets, Americans. It is just the corrupt, spineless, traitorous government that he despises.

This celebration of everything American except its most distinctive institution is by now a common theme. A charming version animates

the last big patriotic movie, "The Right Stuff." The anti-institutionalism is handled endearingly: Seven brave and plucky men make it into space despite the politicians and the bureaucrats.

That is of course nonsense. The space program is one of the greatest bureaucratic triumphs since the pyramids, and the pharaohs didn't need to call for volunteers. Apollo made it to the moon on the back of individuals but of an acronyms government best called NASA.

We are in the midst of a severe outbreak of rugged individualism. It shows up in other popular entertainments, too. The magazines proclaim this the age of the entrepreneur. On a larger scale, there has been a flood of books celebrating the cult of the chief executive officer — the one man, the boss man, who turns things around. Lee Rambo is the biggest cult hero of them all: Rambo is the president sent on a mission to bring Chrysler back alive. And so he does.

Wrong again. As economist Robert Reich points out, Mr. Rambo was deft and able but Chrysler was saved by the coordinated action (and sacrifice) of vast and despised bureaucracies: unions, banks and feds. Chrysler was the triumph of institutional dinosaurs headquartered in New York, Detroit and Washington.

Washington comes in for particular abuse. It is a ready target for every politician who makes his living there. President Reagan will no doubt still be running against it in 1989 and beyond. Hollywood is simply catching up with the zeitgeist.

Not that Rambo and Reagan invented the Washington-bashing. The current wave goes back to Vietnam and Watergate and entered mainstream politics with Jimmy Carter's 1976

campaign, which was based on the premise of a vast moral gulf between American government and the good, decent, etc. American people.

In Washington, anti-Washington feeling is now standard. It goes by the name of populism and knows no party lines. Liberals and conservatives vie for its mantle. Everyone is anti-institutional, anti-bureaucratic. No one talks anymore of government programs. But since everyone knows that government has to intervene in a complex society, new, disguised means have to be devised. Hence the 1980s' singular obsession with taxes, the supreme instrument for intervening with a hidden hand. Invisible government — the next best thing to no government at all.

It is not just Washington that plays the populist tune. Exploiting the distinction between people (good) and government (bad) has always been a favorite activity abroad. Robert Trautmann, who was a TWA hostage, reported on his flight view of America: "They like the people. . . . It is the government they object to." Terrorists, totalitarianism and others with not an inkling of what democracy is about invariably declare themselves friends of the American people and at war with the American government.

This dichotomy denies the central premise of democracy: that when people choose their government the result is authentically representative of the people. We should perhaps not expect from terrorists too deep a grasp of democratic theory. Rambo, too, an apparent aphasia victim, can be excused. The rest of us have no excuses. The appeal of anti-institutionalism, whether it takes the form of individualism or of populism, is no doubt strong. It can, however, take us only so far: up to the point where we discover that, in a self-governing polity, we are our institutions.

Washington Post Writers Group.

In the Law's Plain Language, an Acting President

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — An opportunity to strengthen one of the glories of the constitutional system — that sense of stability that comes from strict adherence to the law in times of peril — was botched by Fred Fielding, the White House counsel, and Attorney General Ed Meese.

The 25th Amendment to the Constitution, dealing with a president's inability to function, was ratified by the states 30 years ago. The main purpose of its third section, setting forth the method a president should use to devolve his power temporarily upon the vice president, is plain: to provide unbroken decision-making power, so that nobody will be tempted by the prospect of retaliatory paralysis to launch a nuclear strike.

Other decisions can be postponed a day or a week; no need exists for a formal transfer of power in an emergency. In practical terms, the main reason for that addition to America's fundamental law is to advertise an ability to respond immediately.

This section was tailor-made for the situation that confronted the president and his legal advisers last week. A president, in full possession of mental and physical faculties, decided to go ahead with a major operation. The whole world knew, as it should, the time of the operation and the approximate length of time the president would be unconscious. That was the time of danger that Section 3 was created to avert.

What did this president do? In a moment calling for absolute clarity, he acted with deliberate fuzziness; rather than clothe the nation in the newest armor of the Constitution, he

chose to beguile the transmission of his responsibilities and in the process confused everyone.

He followed the law's procedures but challenged its premises. In the letter to Congress prepared for him by his uncertain legal trumpeters, he properly declared his anticipated inability to discharge his powers and duties, but then wrote of the "uncertainty" of the law's application to such brief and temporary periods of incapacity, and concluded: "I do not believe," that the drafters of this amendment intended its application to situations such as the instant one.

Protesting that he was not setting a precedent (although he was), Mr. Reagan then obeyed the law. His spokesman, asked if the vice president had become acting president, the title used in the amendment, was left twisting in the wind. He would not answer, thus refusing on behalf of the president and his legal advisers to admit that the law was being applied.

Why this legalistic flimflam? One reason that will be put forward is that he did not want to unduly alarm anyone — as if cutting out a third of your large intestine to avert cancer were not alarming, or that following the Constitution would be alarming.

Another specious excuse for this constitutional myopia is that any brief transfer of power during a major operation would lead to trivial decisions for such transfers during dental work or afternoon naps. That is pure nonsense; the Kremlin need not be notified when the president plans to have a tooth pulled.

Underlying President Reagan's fear of admitting his requirement to obey Section 3 in an emergency, I think, is the fear of having to deal with its pressure to declare inability for a longer period. Someday a president will be faced with a debilitating physical or mental ailment, and will be tempted by an option that is short of resignation.

Digging one layer below that, in seeking the motive for last week's curious refusal to admit precedent, we find the inherent threat to presidents of Section 4: the involuntary removal of an incapacitated executive by his cabinet, possibly even over his objections, with the matter of authority left for Congress to decide.

(I wrote a novel a few years ago about usurpation under the 25th Amendment, and suddenly the prospect seems less remote.)

The Reagan staff had a brush with the need to consider Section 4 after his shooting, and responded wrongly by not even considering the matter in formal cabinet session. One would think that previous failure in that particular case would have readied them for proper response in "the in-

stant one." But President Reagan was ready only to be ambivalent, obeying the law while pretending that he did not have to. He confused yesterday's executive prerogative with today's constitutional requirement.

Before undergoing a major operation, a conscious president should declare his vice president to be the acting president. When the elected chief executive comes to, he can resume power by invoking the immortal words of the Reagan Precedent: "Gimme that pen."

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet-Sponsored Terror

Alexander Haig, in "U.S. Force Is Part of the Answer" (July 5), does well to observe that the Soviet Union "bears a heavy responsibility" for terrorism. A halt to Soviet sponsorship of international terrorism must be part of any disarmament accord.

T. LAMPOUGH, London.

Bull/Horse + Old Norse

As quoted in "Reagan Asserts 5 Nations, in 'Acts of War,' Aid Terrorists" (July 9), the president answered Soviet statements about U.S. "hysteria" during the hostage crisis by saying "there is a non-Soviet word for that kind of talk, an extremely useful, time-tested original word, one with deep roots in our rich agricultural and farming tradition." No wonder his audience, members of the learned

Turbulence Coming Up For France

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There was a downpour in the middle of the traditional military parade this Bastille Day, a symbol perhaps of the mud ahead for France's Fifth Republic.

Before next year's national holiday there is almost sure to be a constitutional crisis. Politicians are doing all they can to foresee available solutions. They don't want to make things worse, but that is the effect of the maneuvering for next spring's parliamentary elections, with the 1988 presidential vote in the background. There is greater underlying consensus in France on major policies than there has been in decades, but the leaders and the parts have developed such an intricate pattern of rivalry that no figure is in a position to embody the basic national view.

The central problem is that the constitution, hand-tailored for the outsized Charles de Gaulle, draws no clear line between the powers of the National Assembly and those of the president, but gives them different terms, five years for the legislators and seven for the president.

Until now the president's supporters have always controlled the Assembly, so the dilemma was never faced. No one doubts that President François Mitterrand's Socialists will lose their absolute majority next year. They will do well to win a quarter of the seats. Elsewhere that would make a coalition government inevitable and the big question would be about how to cut the deal.

There are people Mr. Mitterrand could choose as prime minister with whom he could work reasonably well, but who probably could not patch together enough blocs to hold the legislature. That has been made far more difficult by a reform reintroducing proportional representation instead of the current two-round, single-member constituency system. Proportional representation enhances the power of the established party apparatuses that draw up the lists, leaving less room for mavericks.

Mr. Mitterrand has made clear that he does not intend to resign, as some in the opposition demand. But he has come down on the side of the Socialist Party's tough-minded secretary, Lionel Jospin, in a recent quarrel with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius about running the campaign. Mr. Fabius wanted a strategy of opening toward the center, which would make a future coalition easier. Mr. Jospin argued that this would weaken the party's inner structure and that it would be better to be driven into opposition for a time. The Communists, who were the Socialist Party's tough-minded detractors, say this is planning for defeat. For once they are right.

It is hard to see how Mr. Mitterrand intends to govern when his own party is in opposition to his ministers. He could, in de Gaulle's contemptuous phrase for a powerless chief of state, resign himself to "inaugurating chrysanthemums." But that is not Mr. Mitterrand's style at all.

He says now that trying to remove foreign policy from supreme presidential decisions would amount to a coup d'état. Since most key issues, including economic and military policy, involve foreign partners and allies, that means insisting on about as much power as de Gaulle wielded.

The French have devised the provocative term "cohabitation" for the prospect of power-sharing between a president and a prime minister from opposing parties. Two of the major leaders against Mr. Mitterrand, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, say they would accept, but only on their terms, which provide for dismantling much of what the Socialists have done since 1981.

The third and most popular opposition leader, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, says he will not cohabit. All three are positioning themselves to run for president, so each is more concerned with highlighting his own profile as an effective leader than in making government work.

There is lot of fervent talk about the ideal versus the mess of socialism and the virtues versus the vices of capitalism. But that is not what the fight is about. It is about the government's sorry economic record and about personal ambitions. The first is obvious and the second is boring to the public, so there isn't an atmosphere of general tension. The electorate is not worked up yet.

Nonetheless, the crisis is coming and it is going to make France more than usually difficult to deal with. The Fifth Republic, founded by de Gaulle in 1958, seemed to have taken firm root and demonstrated stability when for the first time power was transferred smoothly to the opposition in 1981. But the hidden flaw was lurking. It is what comes of making a constitution to fit a man.

The New York Times.

Mixed-Up Tennis Singles

I am all in favor of unisex, but I do think your Wimbledon coverage (July 2) is a bit much when it identifies Britain's John Lloyd by his wife's maiden name, as John Evert. When are you going to start calling the president Ronald Davis?

JOHN PARRY, Geneva.

UN Conference on Women Opens in Nairobi

The Associated Press
NAIROBI — An international conference to appraise the progress of women during the United Nations Decade for Women opened Monday in Nairobi with appeals to avoid divisive political issues that could threaten the success of the gathering.

Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, called for a "spirit of understanding and compromise" from more than 3,000 delegates representing 155 countries, who were joined by more than 11,000 observers and participants for unofficial meetings. A pre-conference "Forum '85" began last Wednesday.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar cautioned the delegates against trying to tackle long-standing issues that are being discussed in other UN forums. President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya opened the conference by acknowledging that "differences of opinion are bound to arise" but expressed hope that they would not eclipse more vital women's issues.

The conference runs until July 26. It comes at the close of the UN's Decade for Women which was launched 10 years ago in Mexico City to foster equality, peace and development.

Confrontation Expected

Blaine Harden of The Washington Post reported earlier:

The stage has been set in Nairobi for a political confrontation between Third World countries and the United States.

The North-South, rich-poor schism that appears likely to dominate, and possibly derail, the 10-day gathering was put in stark relief by two blunt speeches last week.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan dispatched the U.S. delegation, headed by his daughter Maureen, to Nairobi with these words: "The members of your delegation firmly believe that the business of this conference is women, not propaganda. Should it prove necessary, you'll be more than willing to fight to keep the conference on track. Take it from someone

who knows Maureen, that's the way it is going to be."

By "propaganda," Mr. Reagan was referring to global political issues, such as the creation of a Palestinian state, apartheid in South Africa and Third World condemnation of Zionism.

Mr. Reagan said that "legitimate women's concerns" were "all but pushed off the agenda" by these political issues at previous UN women's conferences in Mexico City in 1975 and Copenhagen in 1980.

In Nairobi on Friday, Margaret Papandreu, the American-born wife of Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist prime minister of Greece, spoke for many Third World and Eastern bloc delegations when she said that the United States had no right to tell the world's women what their concerns should be.

Although political issues appear likely to dominate the conference again, there has been considerable movement over the past 10 years on other issues highlighted by UN women's conferences.

In education, the gap is closing between boys and girls in school attendance, according to a 1983 UN report. The improvement has been greatest in developing countries, where girls now are 41 percent

of the secondary school population, up from 37 percent in 1975.

The wage gap between men and women, the report said, also has narrowed. Women in manufacturing now earn 73 percent of what men earn, compared with 70 percent a decade ago.

A fertility survey in 31 countries found that, within one generation, family-planning campaigns have dramatically affected the number of children that women want. The average number fell from six to four.

In Africa and in other Third World areas, awareness of the need for family planning and demand for contraceptives has increased sharply, according to family-planning specialists.

While noting these gains, the conference is also focusing on what has not changed in the past decade.

The Copenhagen conference report concluded in 1980 that, "while women represent 50 percent of the world population, they perform nearly two-thirds of all working hours, receive only one-tenth of the world income and own less than 1 percent of world property."

Last week, Leticia R. Shashani, UN assistant secretary-general for the conference, said that conclusion "remains appropriate."



Betty Friedan, right, an American writer and feminist, holding a seminar on feminist issues at the University of Nairobi.

White Militant, in Exile 22 Years, Retains His Hope for Black Victory in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

came from far different backgrounds. She was the daughter of a prosperous furniture-manufacturing family whose father and mother passed on their socialist beliefs to her. He was the son of poor Lithuanian immigrants who came to South Africa when he was 9. He was forced to leave school after sixth grade to earn a living, and he later circumvented the rules to enter law school under a special provision for veterans after serving in World War II. When he graduated from law school, he won top honors.

Their passionate involvement with the Communist Party became the glue that brought and held them together. One year after their wedding their names were near the top of the list of 600 people proscribed from politics under one of the new South African regime's earliest edicts, the Suppression of Communism Act.

The 1950s were heady times when each side, the government and its foes, sought new strategies to defeat the other. For Mr. Slovo and Miss First it was a time of intense activity, underground meetings, protests and conspiracies. After it was outlawed, the party went underground, and mem-

bers helped set up new groups and publications. As the government banned each, another came into existence in a cat-and-mouse game that continued throughout the decade. In 15 years Ruth First worked for five leftist periodicals, each one, in turn, banned or driven out of existence.

As the representative of one of these groups, the Congress of Democrats, Mr. Slovo secretly participated in writing the Freedom Charter, but he could not legally be present at the meeting at which it was adopted. He recalls lying on a tin roof 500 yards (450 meters) away watching the proceedings through binoculars.

After a wave of protests following the Sharpeville Massacre in 1961, the government cracked down, declaring a state of emergency, outlawing the African National Congress and arresting 1,600 people.

Having long been accustomed to operating illegally, the movement's leaders continued to do so without taking new precautions. The atmosphere remained loose and nonconspiratorial even after the leadership under Mr. Mandela decided in 1962 to organize a military wing to strike against economic targets to "bring the government to its senses."

Mr. Slovo was one of the earliest leaders of the group, whose members met regularly at a farmhouse in suburban Rivonia, outside of Johannesburg. "I had been banned from attending meetings since 1955, but we were going to four or

ed to force her to divulge secrets about the movement. On her release she, too, left the country.

Ruth First was a prolific writer turning out books on African military rulers, the Libyan revolution, the South African novelist Olive

Schreiner and a two-volume study of migrant workers in Mozambique. But the book that may outlast the others is "117 Days," a 144-page account of her time in detention.

The self-image of the committed freedom fighter is there, but there are glimpses of another, more recognizable person as well: concerned that her mother will not be able to cope with Miss First's three children, and worried about her clothes and her lack of makeup.

Most of all, it is a portrait of a woman on the edge. She fears that she will crack and leads her interrogators a mixture of lies and half-truths, implicating only herself and those she knows have already fled

the country. It does not fool the police, and she becomes desperate, breaking into hysterical weeping and eventually taking an overdose of sleeping pills in an attempt to commit suicide.

Life in exile was not easy. Miss First moved from job to job and came to cause, studying revolutionary movements. Mr. Slovo helped reconstruct the underground network and cement the close ties between the African National Congress and the Soviet bloc that gradually brought the movement the weapons and training it needed to launch a new sabotage campaign inside South Africa.

The coming to independence in 1975 of Mozambique and Angola, former Portuguese colonies, was a boon both for their movement and for them personally. It gave the African National Congress a new set of bases closer to South Africa from which to plan operations. Eventually Mr. Slovo and Miss First moved to Maputo, Mozambique. He set up an operational center for the movement, and she became research director of a Marxist think tank at Eduardo Mondlane University.

South Africa's response to his activities was swift and harsh. In January 1981 commandos dis-

guised in Mozambique uniforms crossed the border and traveled 50 miles (80 kilometers) to the outskirts of Maputo, where they assaulted three of the congress members' houses, killing 13 persons.

In 1983, after a car bomb planted outside the headquarters of the South African Air Force in Pretoria killed 19 persons, the South Africans retaliated with an air strike against the Maputo suburb of Matola.

They also supplied rebels inside Mozambique with arms, training and supplies and encouraged a war of attrition that eventually compelled the Marxist government to agree to a nonaggression pact that has put an end to the movement's military activities there. Mr. Slovo's expulsion from Maputo topped Pretoria's list of demands during negotiations over the agreement.

But in the end it was the academic, not the warrior, who became a casualty. In August 1982 Miss First was killed at her university office in Maputo when she opened a parcel addressed to her that contained a bomb.

Mr. Slovo says he is certain that she was killed by someone in the South African security apparatus, because she was the African Na-

tional Congress's most important link to Frelimo, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, and he sees her murder as a prelude to the nonaggression pact.

"In the theoretical scheme of things which Ruth tried to promote there was no place for the expectation that you could get any change from a bargain with Pretoria," he said in a recent talk in Maputo on the second anniversary of her death. "In this sense she was in their way. And so someone among them ordered the parcel to be prepared and went off to have his dinner."

South African officials have denied any role in her death.

On whether he is likely to return as a free man to a black-ruled South Africa: "Absolutely yes."

five meetings a day and getting away with it," Mr. Slovo recalls.

Then the government struck: Using informants and confessions, some of them obtained by torture, according to documented cases, the security police quickly exposed and destroyed the underground network. By late 1963 all of the major leaders were either behind bars serving life sentences, like Mr. Mandela, or had fled the country.

Mr. Slovo had left on an "external mission" in June 1963 one month before a police raid rounded up key figures at Rivonia. His wife was arrested a month later and held for nearly four months without charge or access to a lawyer while the police unsuccessfully attempt-

ed to force her to divulge secrets about the movement. On her release she, too, left the country.

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Schreiner and a two-volume study of migrant workers in Mozambique. But the book that may outlast the others is "117 Days," a 144-page account of her time in detention.

The self-image of the committed freedom fighter is there, but there are glimpses of another, more recognizable person as well: concerned that her mother will not be able to cope with Miss First's three children, and worried about her clothes and her lack of makeup.

Most of all, it is a portrait of a woman on the edge. She fears that she will crack and leads her interrogators a mixture of lies and half-truths, implicating only herself and those she knows have already fled

the country. It does not fool the police, and she becomes desperate, breaking into hysterical weeping and eventually taking an overdose of sleeping pills in an attempt to commit suicide.

Life in exile was not easy. Miss First moved from job to job and came to cause, studying revolutionary movements. Mr. Slovo helped reconstruct the underground network and cement the close ties between the African National Congress and the Soviet bloc that gradually brought the movement the weapons and training it needed to launch a new sabotage campaign inside South Africa.

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Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began. Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis — a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story — we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.

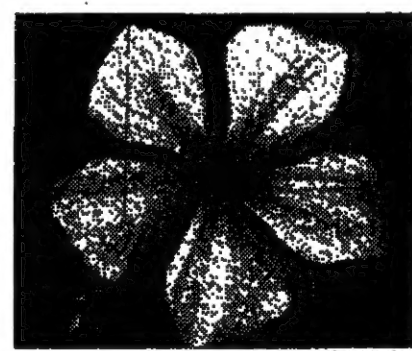


Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the "magic" plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, grow in the primeval jungle.

What we are destroying Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

Photo: (Forest) Bruce Coleman/Bria's Coasts



Cathartus roseus. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leishmaniasis are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.



Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

What can be done about it? The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme
 The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The *Favilov* Centres, named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

You can become part of it
 The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support. Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.
WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

On Trek With Afghans: Rebels Slip by Soviet Posts

By Arthur Bonner
New York Times Service
SHULGAR, Afghanistan — The trails leading north from Pakistan into Afghanistan are alive with men, bedecked with Korans and cartridge belts, and with mules, donkeys and camels piled high with weapons and ammunition.

They meet other men, unarmed and in groups from 30 to 100 or more, moving south to receive training and pick up supplies for what the Afghans describe as a jihad against the Soviet Union, which sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979.

The insurgents refer to the Soviet troops as the "atheist invader."

"If you hear a MiG, guide your horse into the shade of some tree or rock. If you hear a helicopter, jump off, forget the horse and get under a rock," a rebel leader told a foreign reporter as he set out with 115 men, two horses, two mules, and six donkeys on a trek with newly acquired weapons from Pakistan.

The destination was Shulgar, a district center just 60 miles (96 kilometers) south of the Soviet border.

Not once during the 23-day trek to Shulgar, however, did the column come under attack by Soviet planes or helicopters.

The trek began on a sour note — a complaint about the quality of guns that had been given to them.

"We have better weapons captured from the Russians," said the man who would command the march and who gave a nom de

guerre of Abdul Sadiq. He pointed to the bolt-action World War I rifles distributed to some of his men.

"They take our best weapons and give us these," he said, alluding to many allegations that the Pakistanis keep a large share of the military supplies intended for the Afghan rebels. The Pakistanis are said to give obsolete weapons.

It was early April, when most of the snow had melted in the passes — at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 feet — through the mountains forming an east-west spine.

About 700 men of the Jamiat-Islami, or Islamic Society, one of the seven major parties with headquarters in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar, had spent the winter resting and being trained.

They were eager to return to their homes in what they call Mazar. Mazar-i-Sharif, capital of the province of Balkh, once lent its name to the province, too.

The rebels were divided into four groups to travel separately, with some distance between their routes to present less of a target to the Soviet and Afghan soldiers, and also to ease strains on villages where the insurgents would be fed and sheltered.

The reporter traveled with the first group, which was to move quickly to test the safety of the route and to replenish ammunition expended by rebel units in the winter's fighting. Many of the men were wearing Kalashnikovs, shoulder-fired anti-tank guns, Chinese

anti-vehicle mines or full packs of ammunition.

The animals were loaded with more ammunition, light machine guns, and a 12.7-millimeter machine gun said to be useful against helicopters and low-flying MiGs.

The group was prepared to defend itself against ambushes and other hazards along the way.

The later groups were to be spaced at intervals of days and weeks, using more animals to carry greater supplies, including more advanced missiles for use against ground forces and aircraft.

As the march began, the men stood quietly under a full moon and listened to a mullah extol the jihad.

He repeated the promises of the Koran and the sayings of the Prophet Mohammed that those who die as martyrs would not feel pain or suffer in hell. He said they should not place their trust in their weapons, because victory depends on God alone.

It is a message the men said they had heard many times. Almost a third of them had small or regular Korans wrapped in cloth or leather packets slung over their shoulders.

The column traveled at night to cross the border region, where Soviet forces attack with MiGs and helicopters in efforts to cut supply routes. The column also traveled at night across an open plain where Soviet troops have a large base, at the provincial capital of Gardez.

Walking silently, showing no

lights, the men moved swiftly along a dirt road barely half a mile from the base. The lights of Gardez shone clearly. Every now and then a flare was sent up from the Gardez garrison.

The real challenge came not from the enemy but from the terrain. Soon after the march began, the insurgents had blisters and aching muscles, yet they never seemed to quarrel and were always ready to move. They did not groan or complain.

The rebels were Uzbeks, Turkmen, Tadzhiks and descendants of ancient Arabs — the predominant ethnic and linguistic groups of northern Afghanistan.

The column was divided into five groups of 20 to 25 men.

Once the column entered the central mountainous area known as the Hazarajat, a new danger appeared. The region, vaguely defined, covers all or parts of five or six provinces and is inhabited mainly by the Hazara, a Persian-speaking people who are said to descend from the Mongol armies of Genghis Khan. They are estimated to total 800,000 to 1.5 million.

Their faith is one of the things that distinguishes them. While most Afghan Muslims adhere to the Sunni branch, the Hazara are Shites, like most Iranians.

Two groups, *Naz*, meaning Victory, and *Sepak*, meaning Soldiers, who espouse the revolutionary Islamic politics of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader,

control almost all of the Hazarajat, the rebels said. A town or village controlled by them can be distinguished by portraits of the ayatollah on walls, along with long notices and rules for dealings in the bazaar.

Sometimes there are also posters with blood dripping from Soviet and U.S. flags, flowing over a map of Afghanistan. The two pro-Khomeini groups assert that the Soviet Union and the United States are equally guilty of harm to the Islamic world.

At one point the men had been riding in a ramshackle bus and truck to rest their feet and backs. Throughout the day the vehicles had been stopped by Shiite groups entrenched in valleys and on ridges. They demanded guns and ammunition or money.

Each time Abdul Sadiq, the commander, had to persuade them to drop their demands. Usually a close look at so many well-armed men in the bus was persuasion enough, but if a Hazara roadblock commander began a long ideological discussion the delay could extend to more than an hour.

As the mountains of the Hazarajat diminished, the men pointed to the swift waters of a river sweeping north through a wide valley, calling out "Mazar! Mazar!" the name of the area to which they were returning, near the Soviet border.

The river flows into the Balkh River and fills the irrigation ditches



Afghan insurgents praying during a trek with guns, ammunition and supplies.

for the rich rice plains and fruit orchards of their villages.

Rifle shots and bursts of Kalashnikov fire sounded as they reached the first rebel base in Balkh. In two more days they were at Shulgar,

where they left most of their supplies and went on in smaller groups to their home areas.

The rebel commanders were already working on plans to gather a new group of veterans and raw re-

cruits to journey south to rest, train and return with more supplies.

There is, it seems, an endless reserve of men eager to join the jihad and drive the Soviet invaders from their soil.

Line Forms to the Left as Thatcher's Popularity Slips in Polls

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
LONDON — As recently as six months ago they were saying at the Palace of Westminster that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was a sure thing for a third consecutive

NEWS ANALYSIS

term, something none of her predecessors managed.

But now the politicians and pundits are predicting that she probably will not make it, even though she need not call a general election until June 1988 and will almost certainly wait at least until the autumn of 1987.

Gallup Poll surveys in March, April, May and June showed Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives with 30 percent to 34 percent support, a considerable decline from the 42.4 percent of the popular vote in their 1983 landslide. The latest survey, last month, showed the Tories and Labor tied with 34.5 percent, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance

at 30 percent and others with 1 percent. Translated into seats, that would mean a Parliament without a majority party.

It was the by-election in a district in Wales on July 4, however, that persuaded doubters that Mrs. Thatcher was in real trouble. The Tory candidate finished third in a constituency that his party had won in the general election, only the fourth time that had happened since 1918. The alliance candidate, Richard Lacey, won, and Labor's man finished a close second. If experience is any guide, the victory will help the alliance in the forthcoming polls.

Labor should also be looking stronger. Under Neil Kinnock it has won back votes that drifted away between 1979, when it ran a respectable losing race, and 1983, when it did not. Mr. Kinnock has proven a deft tactician and has managed to modify many of Labor's unpopular positions. His party has softened its nationalization policy, switched to support of the

sale of public housing to tenants and begun to work out detailed ideas on how a nonnuclear Britain could maintain an active role in the Western alliance.

The Conservatives, meanwhile, are in turmoil. Having talked tough for years and having won a reputa-

The Conservatives' problems and the opposition revival mean that, more than at any time since 1923, Britain faces a three-party race in the next elections.

tion for slashing spending for pensions, schools and health, the government has now begun to assert the opposite. Talk of "the true face of social Toryism," of a caring, service-oriented government, is coming from Conservatives such as John Biffen, the leader of the House of Commons.

Figures appear to support the

claim that, whatever their past oratory, the Tories have, in fact, increased spending for welfare (partly because of high unemployment), health and, to a small degree, primary and secondary education. Only universities and housing have been hard hit.

Conservative members of Parliament, reading the polls and the election results, clamor for even more spending. But Mrs. Thatcher and her supporters insist that increased spending would rekindle inflation and prevent politically meaningful pre-election tax cuts.

What some backbenchers believe, but dare not say aloud, is that

Mrs. Thatcher's style has become a liability. The more moderate among them wish that she would change her tone, the more extreme that she would step down. What is more likely is a reshuffling of the cabinet, generally regarded as lackluster, possibly including the return of Cecil Parkinson, the former minister of trade and industry and a polished public advocate of government policy. He left office two years ago after it was disclosed that he had fathered a child out of wedlock.

The Conservatives' problems and the opposition revival mean that, more than at any time since 1923, Britain faces a three-party race. But it is not an even fight. Labor's votes are concentrated in the cities, in Scotland and in the north of England, while alliance and Tory supporters are more evenly spread.

David Butler of Nuffield College, Oxford, an election analyst, calculates that Labor needs 37.8 percent of the popular vote for a parliamentary majority; the Con-



Margaret Thatcher

servatives need 38 percent, and the alliance, 41.3. As things stand, none of the three parties seems within reach of its target, which makes a hung Parliament with the alliance holding the balance of power, a possibility to be taken seriously.

EC Farm Chiefs Meeting On Grain, Pasta Disputes

BRUSSELS — The European Community's agriculture ministers met Monday to discuss a dispute with West Germany over grain prices and also to ratify a cut in subsidies for pasta exports to the United States.

The ministers faced the possibility of being taken to court by the European Commission, the economic group's executive body, if they failed at the two-day meeting to fix grain prices.

Last month, West Germany vetoed a European Commission proposal for a 1.8-percent price cut.

The EC farm commissioner, Frans Andriessen, met over the weekend with the West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechle, but the talks were described as inconclusive.

Pressure from farmers has put West Germany on a collision course with the rest of the EC. Experts said that Bonn would expect concessions for its grain growers as part of any deal.

They said a price cut, as suggested by the European Commission, would have to be offset by continued export subsidies for wheat used in bread.

Statistics just issued by the EC on farmers' incomes are likely to increase opposition to any deal beneficial to West Germany, diplomats said.

The statistics showed that the average real income of West German farmers would fall by only 1.9 percent in 1985-86 if the price cut was enacted. This would compare with a projected overall EC farm income decline of 3.7 percent.

The other big item on the agenda of the meeting is ratification of a deal, announced last week, to cut pasta export subsidies and prevent what has been called a "war" with the United States.

The Italian pasta producers' association said the deal was a sell-out. It would mean a cut in the subsidy to 8 European currency units (\$6) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), from 14 ECUs.

A four-month truce would follow, during which Washington would refrain from raising tariffs on pasta and the EC would not increase tariffs on U.S. nuts and lemons.

Bonn Is Warned of Anger
A West German farm leader warned Monday that farmers, in desperation, would take to the streets if the government agreed to a cut in grain prices, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Constantin Heeremans, who heads the German Farmers Association, said in an interview with the newspaper *Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung* that the members were in an explosive and desperate mood.

Soviet General Says Stores Flout Curb on Alcohol

MOSCOW — General Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, the Soviet minister of the interior, said Monday that 15,000 violations of the new controls on the sale of alcohol have been recorded in the month since they took effect.

In an interview with the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, General Fedorchuk said the main offenders were store clerks who were continuing to sell alcohol outside authorized hours or in prohibited places to meet sales quotas.

Under the laws, introduced to combat severe economic problems caused by alcoholism, sales were restricted to the period from 2 P.M. to 7 P.M. on working days and were banned altogether in public places such as parks or near factories.

General Fedorchuk said that unless profits from alcohol were removed from the overall sales quotas, there would be no progress in the campaign against alcoholism.

U.S., Australia Affirm Commitment to Treaty

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
CANBERRA, Australia — The United States and Australia put on a display of solidarity Monday after meeting in the absence of New Zealand, the missing ally in the 34-year-old security pact between the three countries.

After a daylong series of meetings on security, political and economic issues, the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the Australian foreign minister, William G. Hayden, were full of smiles, fellowship and expressions of mutual satisfaction.

Mr. Shultz had appealed to Australia on arriving here to maintain and develop its alliance with the United States in the face of "a steady and disturbing" Soviet military buildup in the Pacific.

He also cited "racism and isolationism" that he said "have been exploited continually by our adversaries." This statement seemed clearly aimed at New Zealand, which early this year caused a serious rupture in what had been a longstanding security pact among Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The treaty is known as ANZUS.

Referring to New Zealand's refusal to accept port calls by U.S. warships, Mr. Shultz said Monday: "We regret that the decision of New Zealand has altered their position in our alliance."

New Zealand bars visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels, and the United States has held to its policy of refusing to say whether specific vessels carry nuclear weapons.

The whole point of Monday's lengthy sessions, which substituted for the annual ANZUS council meeting traditionally involving all three allies, was to show that U.S.-Australian ties remained strong and productive.

Despite the rhetorical emphasis often given to the 1951 treaty, Mr.

Hayden said that the absence of New Zealand from its workings had not affected the security of the region in any critical fashion.

The Australian defense minister, Kim C. Beazley, said the absence of New Zealand had imposed additional military requirements on Australia, including additional surveillance and military exercises in the Pacific.

Mr. Beazley called these "costs we are prepared to carry" and said that because of U.S. and Australian actions the security of the region was "undiminished."

Asked about the recent proposal by David Lange, the prime minister of New Zealand, that the ban on nuclear-armed ships be enacted into permanent law, Mr. Shultz said more clearly than before that such action "might precipitate a review of the treaty by the United States."

The U.S. position until now has been to consider the ANZUS treaty framework as intact even though New Zealand has been excluded from joint military exercises, U.S. intelligence sharing and other activities. But the remarks of Mr. Shultz and others suggest a more basic reconsideration of the treaty if New Zealand takes legal action as proposed by Mr. Lange.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. officials steadfastly refused to comment on New Zealand's internal politics, especially on the possibility of the Labor Party's being voted out of office and the warship ban's then being reversed.

Rickover in Stable Condition

WASHINGTON — Admiral Hymen G. Rickover, father of the U.S. nuclear submarine fleet, remained in stable condition Monday at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland. Admiral Rickover, 85, suffered a stroke July 4.

Khmer Rouge Hint Readiness To Stay Out of a Peace Regime

BANGKOK — The Khmer Rouge, the Communist group in the three-faction Cambodian guerrilla coalition, hinted for the first time Monday that it could accept being left out of a future Cambodian government if the war against the Vietnamese-backed government, now six and a half years old, could be ended peacefully.

The strongest of the three guerrilla groups, the Khmer Rouge, headed by Pol Pot, proposed a nationalist coalition to be led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It could include the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin government now in Phnom

Penh, according to a statement by the Khmer Rouge radio.

Diplomats here said it was the first time that the Khmer Rouge had called for inclusion of Heng Samrin officials in a coalition.

"In the future we still have the firm purpose to have the prince as our president," the radio said. "We welcome all nationalists to join with us, even if they have served Vietnam in the past — if they stop serving Vietnam. This will stop the Heng Samrin party."

The Khmer Rouge forces ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, when they were deposed by the Vietnamese Army.

Kohl Opponents Demand Debate On Issue of Tainted Austrian Wine

BONN — A scandal over thousands of gallons of Austrian wine laced with a toxic antifreeze agent and marketed in West Germany turned into a political dispute Monday as the opposition Social Democrats demanded a parliamentary debate.

A spokesman for the party accused the coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of telling the public too late about the danger of poisoning from the wine, which

was spiked with diethylene glycol to make it sweeter and enable the producers to pass it off as a high-quality dessert wine.

"We want some light thrown on this darkness," said an opposition spokesman, demanding that the Health Ministry fully disclose details surrounding the issue.

The Austrian Health Ministry has said that it told its West German counterpart in April that tainted wine might have been shipped to West Germany. Bonn officials admit it was July 8 before officials disclosed there might be a serious threat to health.

Health officials have warned the public not to drink some Austrian wines, especially the more expensive, sweet whites. At least once case of kidney failure and more than a dozen cases of milder poisoning have been recorded in West Germany and the Netherlands among wine drinkers.

Fires Destroy Greek Forests

ATHENS — Several thousand hectares of forests were destroyed by fires in several regions of Greece in the past 24 hours, police said Monday. The biggest blaze was in the Keratea region, 30 miles (48 kilometers) southwest of Athens. No casualties were reported.

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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Futures and Options, from commodities to financial futures. The trends. The probabilities. The "go" signals and the danger signals.

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International Manager. Sherry Buchanan searches for creative solutions to far-ranging problems that cross national borders.

Thursday/Wall Street Watch

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Technology. The devices, the systems, the scientific breakthroughs that revitalize production and transform services.

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"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

Rubbing shoulders with Dukes and Duchesses does not come cheap

Prices of houses and flats throughout London reflect the desirability of inner-city life with its cultural, leisure and shopping facilities, Parliament, the law courts and the City. They are nevertheless constrained by the state of the British economy and the purchasing power of British incomes. Prime property, like the Ritz, is a different world and immune to the economy, and subject only to ever-increasing demand.

The demarcation, although invisible, is as real as the Berlin Wall, and its pale embraces Mayfair, Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington, St John's Wood and, on the fringe, Hampstead, and includes such citadels as the American Embassy, Harrods, the American School and the Harley Street medical enclave. Residential property here is tagged at between £200 and £300 per square foot. Something comparable to a five-bedroomed New York "brownstone" costing, say, \$1,875,000 would fetch from \$1,250,000 dollars in Knightsbridge, although British salaries are 50 per cent lower than American. That is why the majority of buyers in prime London locations are from overseas, and many are corporate.

A recent report by leading agents Savills shows that

foreigners and expatriates account for 53 per cent of sales in central London this year. The sequence is European, Middle and Far Easterners, Americans and expatriates.

The fact that these international buyers have no London property to release back into the marketplace accounts for the extreme shortage of well-presented accommodation. Result? Family houses and larger apartments commonly break the million-dollar barrier.

George Knight & Partners, 9 Heath Street, Hampstead Village (01-794 1125) disclose in a report just published that an increased supply of properties being purchased by expatriates are for investment and letting. Purchasers looking to invest fall, financially, into two categories - first, those wishing to spend up to £125,000 to retain a footing in

the English property market, and, secondly, those wishing to spend in excess of £125,000 who are overseas residents making an investment.

At the very top end, realtors almost boast of their sky-high prices. Lassman's of Old Bond Street cite as the most expensive single apartment in London a five-bedroomed, five-bathroomed penthouse with landscaped roof garden in Grosvenor Square at \$3,750,000; Aylesford quote \$1,800,000 for a four-bedroomed apartment in the same prestigious garden square; Chestertons price at \$2,400,000 a uniquely luxurious eight-bedroomed apartment at Hyde Park Square.

Lassman's are also seeking buyers for the imaginative and luxurious development

by Alec Snobel



15, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

Photo: Lassman's

known as 100 Piccadilly where 10 individually designed apartments focus on a tropical atrium. Created by Ladbroke Group Properties it is the first new residential development on Piccadilly for 25 years.

Another exciting project, which will certainly interest many Americans, is the opportunity to own an apartment at the Savoy Hotel and called Savoy Apartments. This is another Ladbroke scheme with Lassman's as the agents.

Each apartment will have its own house telephone connecting it to the hotel which will supply room service. Prices of the 120 year leases commence at £280,000.

W.A. Ellis who specialise in residential property in Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Kensington and Chelsea, command a significant proportion of the market.

Among the most interesting apartment block developments is Millbank Terraces, a reconstruction of seventeen period terrace houses behind their existing facades to provide 57 apartments overlooking the Thames. W.A. Ellis is the joint agent.

Because location is the key factor, houses are not necessarily dearer than flats. W.A. Ellis are offering a 62-year lease on a brand new three-bedroomed house on the Duke of Westminster's Belgravia estate for \$410,000. Chestertons invite offers in the region of \$820,000 for Joan Collins's former stucco-fronted period house over-

looking the Regents Canal in Little Venice. The Chesterton portfolio also includes one of the most imposing double-fronted mansions in Harley Street, occupying the site of Florence Nightingale's original nursing home; the figure for the 20 years' unexpired lease is \$475,000.

Savills, agents who enjoy a high reputation for their market data, put average London prime prices at about \$500,000 for a house; £285,000 for a flat.

These figures do not deter buyers, because the yield in rental income and capital gains has proved to be equally stratospheric. Looking at their own actual sales, Savills

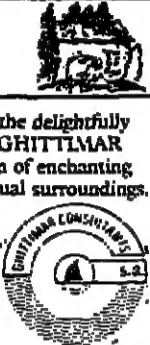
report an increase now of 35 per cent over the figures realised last year.

Strongest demand is for four-bedroomed family houses and three-bed, three-bath apartments with good reception rooms in portered blocks. Being within walking distance of Harrods is a plus factor. All agents report buoyancy in such garden squares as Belgravia, Grosvenor, Cavendish, Eaton, Lowndes, Portman, Cadogan, Hanover and Montpelier, aristocratic not only in name, but in their share of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, barons and knights. Rubbing shoulders with the peerage apparently doesn't come cheap.

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THE GIN OF ENGLAND

Mayfair's Pomp and Circumstance

by Moss Murray

Mayfair has a magnificence that is as real today as when Sydney Smith described it as "enclosing more intelligence and ability, to say nothing of wealth and beauty, than the world has ever collected into such a space before."

The earliest plans show Old Bond Street nibbling at the fields which surrounded Piccadilly, and finally being extended into New Bond Street as far as Oxford Street. This was Mayfair's axis.

Quite different is Regent Street. This is London's most graceful thoroughfare. Although there have been changes, the essential line of the buildings has remained largely unaltered since Nash created this living compliment to the Prince Regent, later George IV.

Mappin & Webb first came to Regent Street in 1862, although the company had been founded in Sheffield by Jonathan Mappin when he opened a small silver workshop in 1774. It has been a story of continuing expansion serving royalty and ambassadors, international businessmen and members of the diplomatic corps. Monarchs - including

Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V and the present Queen Elizabeth - have bestowed their warrants on the Company.

Although Park Lane has changed with the years and the times, the architects of the new hotels have mostly remembered the grace that once dominated the street. The great aristocratic houses have given way, either to mammoth hotels or blocks of apartments. Visitors who prefer the latter to the former should head for Hamptons, 6 Arlington Street, St James's (01 493 8222) where they have an extensive range of luxury penthouses, family apartments, small and large houses and pied-à-terres.

There are also several impressive car showrooms with newcomers, Trasco, 65-67 Park Lane, offering the finest value, and best bargains, for those who want the best at the best prices.

Close by is, possibly, the most famous square in Mayfair... Grosvenor Square, dominated by the modern

United States embassy and its gardens which are largely a memorial to Franklin Roosevelt.

Adjoining the Square are the offices of GT Vehicle Exports at 53 Upper Brook Street (01-493 4218) where visitors to Britain can buy the world's luxury cars, including Porsche, Mercedes, BMW and Ferrari, for export to every country.

The square remains impressive despite many changes. Apartments here have recently changed hands for more than £1 million.

In South Audley Street there is the Grosvenor Chapel, that has been described as "American Colonial" in appearance, and which was adopted during the last war as the church of the US armed forces.

Walking towards the famous Circus, where the statue of Eros has watched over lovers for so long, you pass several of London's most famous clubs followed by the Ritz Hotel adjoining Green Park, and the delights of Fort-

num & Mason.

Past the Ritz it is worth diverting a few yards into St. James's Street where you will find the second finest tobacco shop in Europe, and a rival to its older brother in Geneva. This is Davidoff of London where they care for their products like mothers nurse children. Nothing is left to chance to ensure that the tobacco leaf is maintained and sold in prime condition. In the world of Zino Davidoff additives and synthetics are unknown.

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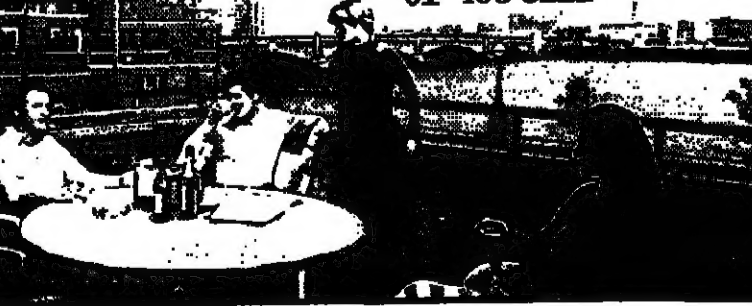
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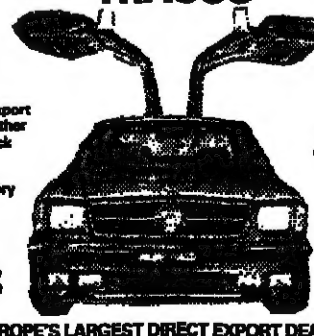


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2 Producers Prove Jazz Can Be a Money-Maker



Steve Backer

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Two record producers are proving that, with enough love and imagination, and a little patience, jazz can be a profitable operation.

Hal Willner was recently in Paris to record Sting singing "Mack the Knife" as part of his eclectic Kurt Weill project. (Sting's jazz-oriented album "The Dream of the Blue Turtles" entered the Billboard chart unusually high last week, at 41.)

Willner grew up listening to records instead of doing his homework. His family advised him to stop wasting his time — until he became music coordinator for the NBC "Saturday Night Live" television show, a well-paying job that involves knowing about and being able to find just the sort of obscure recorded tidbits he had been obsessed with for years.

Now this hard-working 29-year-old calls himself "an independent record producer, or at least that's

what I hope to make a living out of one day." In 1982, he produced the album "Rota Amarcord," jazz versions of music by Nino Rota, who composed music for Federico Fellini films. Last year, Willner's double album, "That's The Way I Feel Now," a collection of jazz and rock musicians playing Thelouise Monk songs, made most critics' 10-best lists.

Some producers impose their personalities directly on the music; others, like Willner, create a situation in which the music can create itself. "I just allow things to happen," he said.

When he asked rock musicians to play Monk, he accepted only those who agreed immediately. Any hesitation was taken for lack of motivation. He recorded Donald Fagen, Peter Frampton and Joe Jackson at his own expense, before a distribution deal had been reached. "These rock musicians deserve respect," he said, "because they knew they were going to be judged severely for even

attempting to play Monk. They must love the music."

While keeping the NBC job ("It's nice to work 20 weeks and get paid for 37"), he "listened to every Monk album I could lay my hands on, over and over again. I had to make sure that the rock musicians were playing the material correctly. In order to produce a record like this you have to understand the material better than anyone."

The Kurt Weill project, which Willner is mixing now, involved similar research. Scheduled for fall release, the album features Sting, Marianne Faithfull, Van Dyke Parks, Todd Rundgren, Lou Reed, Carla Bley, Bob Dorough and others. After Willner, Charles Mingus will receive the Willner treatment: "Mingus is more difficult. His music is so emotional. It will be hard to capture that emotion. I'm not sure I'm prepared yet. I still don't know how good I am."

Steve Backer was in Paris to promote European distribution for the first releases of his new label, Magenta. He has worked himself "into positions of power in the recording industry with relative ease" several times. "I'm manipulative," he explained, with a proud smile.

Backer, 47, has a business degree and once played bass. His father was a saxophonist who supported the family with a day job. "The day job was making him old and the music was keeping him young," Backer recalled. "That made such an impression on me, I knew I had to get involved with music somehow. I was studying bass but I was only good enough to be a journeyman bassist, so I came in on the business side."

During the three years he was general manager of ABC Impulse he signed Keith Jarrett and Gato

Barbieri. "The success of those two accessible melodicists allowed me to record abstract experimentalists like Marion Brown, Sam Rivers and Dewey Redman. That's the kind of balance I've always looked for. That's what I mean by 'manipulative.'"

Later, directing jazz for Arista, he signed the Brecker Brothers, Mike Manieri and other crossover artists who subsidized more "difficult" musicians, such as Archie Shepp and Randy Weston. In the early 1980s he brought Ornette Coleman and Anthony Braxton to Island/Anilles under similar "manipulation" by giving the corporate barons something they sell. "Backer explained: 'I buy the freedom to document the music I think deserves documentation.'"

He believes he sees a positive trend even for the more abstract jazz. "Around the turn of the decade, recorded jazz went down along with the general slump in the recording industry. The first wave of a rebirth took place with Island/Anilles and Elektra Musician. They both failed. This year there are Blue Note and Magenta. We are the second wave."

Magenta is affiliated with Windham Hill, which records what Backer calls "jazz-related" music. Windham Hill's easy-listening pianist, George Winston, has two gold albums. Backer believes that placing such borderline commercial music on the jazz charts might be an advantage rather than hypocrisy. "Once more you can manipulate the situation. Executives who don't have the sophistication to hear the difference think: 'Oh, okay, jazz is selling again.'"

"Anyway, an upward cycle has definitely begun. There are favorable circumstances for jazz. The door is being cracked ajar again."

Spoleto Turnout Seen by Menotti As a Vindication

The Associated Press

SPOLETO, Italy — More than half a million people attended the Festival of Two Worlds this year, despite some of the worst Italian critical notes in years. Gian Carlo Menotti, the Italian-American composer who founded the festival 28 years ago, says he feels vindicated by the results.

Two weeks ago, at the opening of Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" (The Girl of the Golden West), the first venture into opera by the Australian film director Bruce Beresford, critics wrote that Menotti had been unable to come up with new ideas or attract outstanding talent to the event. The festival ended Sunday.

Menotti, who turned 74 on July 7, is finishing an opera about the Spanish painter Goya, intending the lead role for Placido Domingo. It is scheduled to premiere in Washington in October 1986, co-produced by the Paris Opéra.

His other commitments include a series of concerts in Scotland, Australia, and Connecticut before a major performance next fall at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

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'BCBG': A Guidebook To French Preppydom

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—BCBG, for "Bon Chic, Bon Genre," is the French equivalent of the British "Sloane Ranger" and the American "Preppy." But despite strong family, fortune and fashion similarities, BCBG is decidedly and delightfully Gallic. Only the French could come up with a BCBG concierge.

The expression as defined in the

HEBE DORSEY

new "BCBG: Le Guide du Bon Chic, Bon Genre," by Thierry Mantoux (Hermès), means: "Anything in good taste. It is in fact everything that differentiates those who know from those who don't: aristocracy and old 'bourgeoisie' from the others; 'nouveaux riches' from 'old riches.'"

The author has no less than 17 chapters to explain BCBG. The opening one, "Le goût est vraiment important" (What's really important), is the clue. One does not become BCBG, one is born so. BCBGs know what is important. They know that one cannot invent the past. They know what to say and what not to say. For instance, they would never say: "I bought this chateau 10 years ago." Instead, they drop negligently: "This house has been in the family for a long time."

The house is invariably deep into the country, in a village with something like 543 inhabitants. The BCBGs have been mayors for generations. They work in Paris but are very much part of their village. They own a hunting lodge, an old abbey or a shooting preserve.

The past includes old families, old houses, old servants, old furniture, old fortunes and old family traditions. Every BCBG should be an aristocrat — "They're so simple and so true," — but, failing that, they must have a tie-up with sugar, banking or steel fortunes.

They have relatives in politics (preferably in the opposition at the moment), the clergy, wineries, the publishing world, the Académie Française and international royal courts (what's left of them).

To be BCBG, one must look BCBG. Some people have The Look, others don't. BCBG clothes — Hermès scarves, Charvet shirts, Cartier watches, Weston shoes, Burberry raincoats — are not enough.

Distinguished as they are, BCBGs still have to learn a set of manners, handkissing and curtsying are high priorities and are taught as soon as children can walk. The book includes lists of what is and what is not BCBG. The first includes understatement, pearls, loden coats, French cars,

hunting, golf, bridge, tennis, using the formal "vous" to one's parents, speaking English with an Oxford accent and reading Le Figaro newspaper's Carnet du Jour (an account of happenings in French society).

Speaking American and talking about money is not BCBG. Neither are pastel-pink Cadillacs, the Champs-Élysées on a Saturday afternoon, spending one's vacation at a Club Med resort, or wearing jogging suits and loud colors.

Other key chapters deal with schools, weddings, receptions, honeymoons, decoration, good manners, professions, sports, vacations and culture. No snob stone is left unturned. One learns, for instance, that BCBG first names include Agathe, Albane, Florence, Isabelle and Hortense, while the do-no list runs to Odette, Paulette, Armande and Gisèle. Children must be baptized before they are 3 months old so that they can fit into the heirloom christening dress.

BCBG children are high on sports and Scouting. This will presumably save them from jeans, chewing gum and television. Piano lessons are recommended. So are dancing and tennis lessons, hockey, and pony rides. Although England was once fashionable for summer vacations, BCBGs now prefer the United States, with California and Texas at the top of the list.

BCBG teenagers' lives are also wrapped up in so-called *Rallies* — groups organized by aggressive mothers who tie up their children's social lives in highly regimented and uptight gatherings, such as tea-parties and dances.

No matter how late a BCBG goes to bed on Saturday night, he has to go to church Sunday morning. When wedding bells start ringing, BCBGs must keep track of all kinds of mists, including flowers, wedding lists and wedding rings.

Young BCBG couples decorate their houses themselves — "Otherwise, one runs the risk of resembling a theater set." Heirlooms such as a Louis XV commode are recommended. So are fireplaces, parquet floors and chintz curtains (but their last should never match the settees).

For those who have courageously read the book until the end, there is a test showing whether one is BCBG. Among the questions: "What does the number 52 mean to you?" The answer: A Parisian bus whose route goes through BCBG *arrondissements*, such as the 16th.

Even dogs are classified. Labradors became BCBG after they were known to be the favorite of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, without a doubt the most BCBG of all French presidents — a fact that did not, however, endear him to his electorate.

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STAMPING THESE
PEOPLE!

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Other Dollar Values

Key Money Market

Financial Markets

Markets Closed

Financial Markets

Markets Closed

Financial Markets

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TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1985

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Foreign-Currency Market Shows Big Price Increases

By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rarely has a major trend in futures prices been so clearly determined by fundamental, technical, and human factors as those in the foreign-currency markets. Because these three are the major influences in all futures markets, it came as no surprise last week when all key foreign-currency futures posted strong gains.

The spot September British pound futures, for instance, jumped 6 cents last week to \$1.3795; West German marks, 1.37 cents, to 34.90; Swiss francs, 1.92 cents, to 42.03; and it took 240 Japanese yen, in currency unit terms, to buy a dollar, compared with 246.5 on July 5.

"The chief fundamental factor in foreign-exchange cash and futures markets was the decline in our short-term real interest rates," said Alan C. Leventen, president of Twenty-First Futures, a division of Twenty-First Securities Corp. "And this factor has been telegraphed to the market daily for the last month."

Indeed, with Treasury bill rates down to about 7 percent on an annual basis and inflation at 4.5 percent, the real return on short-term domestic instruments was 2.5 percent last week, compared with about 6.5 percent on similar British investments.

BECAUSE real returns on West German short-term instruments are similar to those on Treasury bills, investors there also moved into sterling. Meanwhile, other foreign-exchange specialists noted that Japanese financial institutions, which had been major buyers of Treasury paper, also began moving some of their huge dollar holdings into sterling.

"Another fundamental factor of the currency market is that speculators as well as dealers are far less interested in economics than in the situation at the moment," Mr. Leventen said. "Unlike other commodities, no one stores any currency in the hope of future appreciation. The dollar, for instance, is constantly measured against other currency stores of value. Because foreign exchange transactions involve huge sums, even a tiny change in values can result in large losses, as well as gains."

Although the dollar has been declining against major foreign currencies since late February, he continued, many dealers and speculators were extremely cautious about taking large positions against it. They waited until they were convinced that the Federal Reserve Board was determined to increase the money supply by depressing short-term interest rates, the only area of the money market where the central bank can effectively influence rates.

This caution was well justified because foreign-exchange traders have been burned repeatedly in recent years by what turned out to be temporary declines in the dollar's value, he explained. "As for the technical factors that confirmed the dollar's downward move during the last few weeks was the positive chart figures," Mr. Leventen said. "For example, by drawing a line touching the tops of the British pound since it began rising from its low of \$1.02 late last February and another touching the lows since then, the chartists determined that \$1.33 would be the major break-out point. Thus, when the pound broke through \$1.33, the technical signal was buy."

When similar chart resistance points were broken early last week on the mark, yen, and Swiss franc, it further convinced traders who follow technical strategies that a major trend was finally taking place. "How long this view will dominate the market depends of course on real rates of return on short-term dollar instruments," the president of Twenty-First Futures said. "Those who were selling foreign currencies last week cannot all be described as having the herd instinct, although nowhere is this basic human factor so pronounced as in the currencies market."

Meanwhile, the decline in the dollar in recent weeks also served to restore some glitter to the gold market. Normally, gold benefits

U.S. Cuts Business Stockpiles

Fall of 0.4% Is Most Since '83

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. business inventories fell 0.4 percent in May, the steepest decline in more than two years, the government reported Monday.

The Commerce Department said business stockpiles on shelves and in backlogs totaled \$777.9 billion in May, compared to an April total of \$780.2 billion.

It was the largest decline since a 0.6-percent drop in March 1983. The May decline came as businesses saw sales rise a slight 0.2 percent, far below the 1.4-percent rise in April.

The overall economy has been sluggish for the last year with part of the weak activity attributed to a buildup of unwanted inventories.

The sharp decline in May could be an indication that businesses are getting their inventory levels under control. Analysts said the decline also could mean that industrial production and the unemployment rate, which have been stagnant in recent months, will start to show improvements.

The Census Bureau said that the decline in business inventories was a positive sign for the industrial economy that has been starving for new orders.

Increases in inventories in the past have discouraged new orders, especially when the gains occurred even when sales increased.

When inventories are balanced with demand, the same amount moves in the back door, on to shelves and into storage, as moves out the front door with customers. Now, during a period of weak sales, buyers are being especially careful not to build up excess inventories.

Analysts tended to reject the idea that the May drop may be the start of an "inventory correction," a drastic cutback that can by itself precipitate a recession.

The decline in inventories was sharpest at the retail level, where stockpiles fell by 0.9 percent.

Inventories held by manufacturers dropped 0.4 percent while wholesale inventories rose a slight 0.1 percent.

The weak sales performance in May stemmed from a 0.5-percent drop in sales at the retail level.

The government reported last week in an advance report that retail sales fell again in June, dropping an even steeper 0.8 percent last month.

Saatchi on U.S. Shopping Spree

U.K. Agency Acquires Wide Range of Firms

By Sandra Salmons
New York Times Service

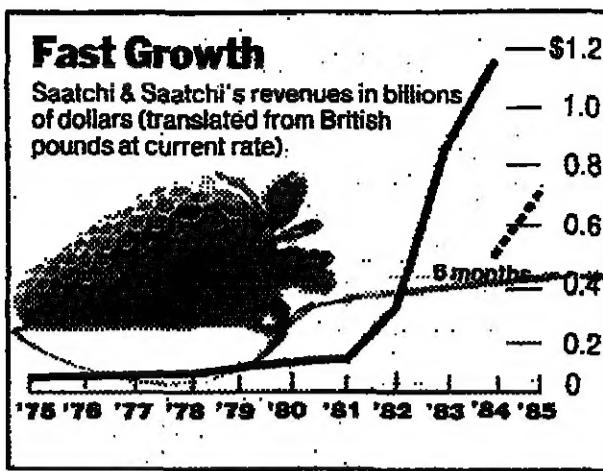
LONDON — Its no-holds-barred advertising campaign for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher created a national furor in Britain in 1979. Its 90-second science-fiction spot for British Airways — showing the entire island of Manhattan coming in for a landing at Heathrow Airport — was one of the most talked-about commercials of 1983.

But in the past year, probably nothing that Saatchi & Saatchi Co. has done for its clients has been as provocative as what it is doing on its own behalf. The big advertising agency has been on a trans-Atlantic shopping spree, buying up advertising and public relations agencies and even a management consulting firm in the United States.

"They're collectors," said Jeremy Baltimore, chairman of J. Walter Thompson's London agency, which Saatchi & Saatchi overtook in billings in 1979. "They collect companies, clients, money, pictures, everything. They really enjoy growth and acquisition."

Maurice Saatchi, the company's chairman and one of the two brothers who founded it 15 years ago, prefers a different analogy. On the admittedly more modest scale of the advertising industry, he said, "we don't see why we should be any different than Reynolds and Reynolds."

Thanks to internal growth as well as the series of acquisitions,



Saatchi & Saatchi has become the biggest advertising agency in Europe and the fifth largest worldwide. With international billings of \$2.3 billion last year, according to Advertising Age, it still trails Interpublic Group Co., the holding company that includes McCann Erickson and had billings of about \$4.2 billion.

But Saatchi is gaining fast. "We expect to see Saatchi continuing its remorseless climb up the world billings chart," said Bill Seward of Phillips & Drew, a London brokerage house.

Some critics suggest that Saatchi & Saatchi is spreading itself too thin, but the company insists there is a method to its merger madness. In its annual reports, Saatchi for years has expounded the theory of global advertising: How the same advertising strategy and agency would ultimately be used by a multinational concern to represent its products everywhere.

That Saatchi is run professionally is one of the agency's strengths. (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

IBM Profit Fell 13% in Quarter To \$1.41 Billion

By William McBride
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. reported Monday that profit fell 13 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier, roughly in line with the forecasts of securities analysts.

The company's second-quarter earnings fell to \$1.41 billion, or \$2.90 a share, from \$1.62 billion, or \$3.20 a share, a year earlier. Sales rose marginally to \$11.4 billion from \$11.2 billion.

For the half, profit was \$2.40 billion, or \$3.91 a share, down about 15 percent from the \$2.82 billion, or \$4.62 a share, a year earlier. There were slightly more shares outstanding this year.

Despite the weak showing, analysts found much reason for optimism in the latest results. They said the negative effect of the dollar's strength on results will likely fade in the second half, boosting results. They also cheered IBM's announcement that it would speed up delivery of its new Sierra mainframe computer.

The results "are consistent with a turnaround in the second half," said Michael Guran, an analyst with E.F. Hutton, Ulric Weil, who follows IBM for Morgan Stanley, said, "I think we've seen the low point."

IBM said its earnings had been depressed throughout the first half by the dollar's strength and the weakness of the U.S. economy. Nearly all the growth in shipments in the first half came from foreign customers, it said.

The U.S. slowdown has particularly cut into sales of mid-sized computers, the company said. Late last month, the company an-

nounced price reductions of 6 percent to 23 percent on large and mid-sized computers in what analysts said was an effort to spur demand for those products.

Many IBM customers had apparently deferred purchases of the company 308-X mainframe computer in anticipation of the introduction of the Sierra series.

Michael Easterbrook, a San Francisco-based analyst with Kidder Peabody, noted that the company had said in February that it would not start shipments of the Sierra before October or November. Monday's announcement that deliveries would begin as soon as late August means that the new product "will be a major factor" in the company's results in the final half, Mr. Easterbrook said.

But analysts' main argument for improvements in the second half rested on the diminishing impact of the dollar on financial results. The company said its earnings would have been \$225 million higher in 1985's first half if the dollar had remained unchanged from the comparable 1984 period.

If the dollar stays at its current levels, currency translations will have no effect on profits for the rest of the year, the company said.

"That will help immeasurably," Mr. Weil of Morgan Stanley said. "IBM is on much firmer footing."

Mr. Guran said he expects the company to earn about \$10.90 a share this year, up slightly from last year's \$10.77 a share.

Dollar Is Mixed In Europe Trade After Tokyo Fall

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar turned in a mixed performance Monday in quiet, trendless European trading after falling sharply in Asian markets.

Foreign-exchange dealers said the dollar fell sharply in the Far East before Europe's business day opened because of concern about the health of President Ronald Reagan, who underwent surgery Saturday.

The dollar, which reached record highs in February, has since fallen more than 15 percent against major world currencies, depressed by lower U.S. interest rates and doubts about the strength of the American economy.

In London, the British pound ended at \$1.3893, up from \$1.386 on Friday. In Frankfurt, the dollar finished at 2.879 Deutsche marks, down from 2.9023 DM. The U.S. unit ended in Zurich at 2.4005 Swiss francs, up from 2.3995 francs. The Paris exchange was closed for a national holiday.

Earlier in Tokyo, the dollar finished trading at 238.60 Japanese yen, down from 243.10 yen earlier.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	July 15									
	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Fr.	Chfr.	B.F.	S.P.	Yen	
Amsterdam	3.24	453	112.95	27.25	0.1709		5.84	156.8	133.89	
Brussels	3.24	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Frankfurt	3.24	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
London	1.3795	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Paris	6.55	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Switzerland	2.00	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
West Germany	3.24	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Japan	161.00	2,599.20	448.00	21.31			74.38	32,745	700.78	1,287
New York (C)		0.718	2.877	2.425	1.0656	3.334	56.18	2,395		37.54
Other										
Yokohama	226.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,974
Tokyo	226.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,974
Osaka	226.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,974
ECU	0.7669	3.514	2.251	27.21	1.0287	2.5246	4.3288	1.976	16.09	
Belgium	3.24	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
France	6.55	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Germany	3.24	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Italy	2.00	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Spain	166.64	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Sweden	4.66	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
Switzerland	2.00	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17.897			34.21	34.61
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Tokyo	226.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,974
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Tokyo	226.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,974
Osaka	226.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,974
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Tokyo	226.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,974
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France	6.55	107	31.104	3.62	1.0759	17				

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General Motors was lower while Ford and Chrysler were up slightly.

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(Continued on Page 12)

BUSINESS									
Levi Strauss Takes									
System Requirements for Line Unidirectional TV									
Britain									
Thailand									
United States									
Earnings									
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Levi Strauss President Makes Buyout Offer

San Francisco — Levi Strauss Co. announced Monday that its president, Robert Haas, and other members of the family that founded the famous maker of jeans would offer \$50 dollars a share in cash to return the company to private ownership.

Mr. Haas said the group was making the proposal "to better enable management to focus attention on the long-term interests of the company."

Eastern Reported Seeking Unions' Aid in TWA Bid

Miami — Eastern Airlines, which last month ruled out an acquisition of Trans World Airlines Inc., now is seeking the help of TWA's labor unions in a revived bid to take over the carrier, according to union sources.

Over the weekend, a team of top Eastern executives met with Eastern and TWA labor leaders in New York to discuss a possible buyout offer, union officials close to the negotiations said Sunday. There was no word on the outcome.

An Eastern spokeswoman refused to confirm or deny that the meeting had taken place, and TWA officials were not available for comment.

Eastern has renewed its study of a TWA takeover less than a month after TWA accepted a \$793.5-million buyout offer from Texas Air Corp., the Houston-based parent of Continental Airlines. A coalition of TWA's unions, however, has vowed to fight the agreement, fearing cost-cutting measures directed against the union.

Union sources said Eastern, with two union leaders on its board and workers holding more than 20 percent of its stock, was regarded as a much more attractive candidate.

Chase Earnings Climb 45%; J.P. Morgan Has 51.8% Rise

United Press International

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Corp. reported on Monday that earnings rose 45 percent in the second quarter while J.P. Morgan & Co. said profit increased 51.8 percent in the period.

Chase earned \$131 million, or \$2.88 a share in the quarter, up from \$90 million, or \$2.21 a share in the year-earlier period. The per-share income reflects a preferred offering issued in connection with the purchase of Lincoln First Bank and a higher number of common shares outstanding.

Morgan earned \$157.4 million, or \$1.75 a share in the second quarter, up from \$103.7 million, or \$1.16 a year earlier.

Chase, whose principal subsidiary is the third largest U.S. bank, said its \$131-million share of \$570 million in interest payments received from Argentina were included in interest income. But the company put the payment in its \$105-million provision for possible loan losses. The year-earlier provision was \$75 million.

Morgan, the holding company for Morgan Guaranty Trust, ranked No. 5 in size and one of the most conservative of large U.S. banks, said it deferred \$18.6 million in Argentine interest payments.

Morgan said the payments are listed as "other liabilities" until Argentina's refinancing package has been completed. The bank said the decision conforms with guidelines issued by regulators on the Argentine payments.

Morgan also took a \$35-million loss from the dumping of \$70-million of reduced-rate renegotiated loans. The bank did not disclose which loans were sold, but some market sources indicated they were not Latin American ones.

In addition, Morgan doubled its provision for loan losses to \$30 million from \$45 last year reflecting "management's concern about the uneven economic recovery both in the United States and abroad."

Both Chase and Morgan had good gains in trading profits, but basic banking business, wider interest spread and other fees, also contributed heavily to the results of both institutions.

Morgan's \$45.6-million gain in foreign-exchange profits compared with losses of \$12.9 million a year ago.

Chase raised its primary capital to 6.65 percent on June 30, 1985 from 5.73 percent a year earlier.

Morgan's primary capital stood at 7.63 percent on the same date compared with 7.43 percent a year earlier.

Primary capital is common stockholders' equity, perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities and the reserve for possible loan losses.

Toshiba, Siemens to Exchange Technology Japan's NTT Reports Flaws In U.S. Goods

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. of Japan and West Germany's Siemens AG have agreed to a program of technology exchange and cooperation in semiconductors, Toshiba announced Monday.

The program involves the two electronics concerns serving as second sources of supply to each other, cross-licensing of semiconductor component patents and possible joint development of new products.

Toshiba said it will first provide

Siemens with technology and data to make a new type of high-capacity memory chip, the one megabit C-MOS, D-RAM (which stands for complementary metal oxide semiconductor), dynamic random access memory, which Siemens will make and sell under its own name outside Japan.

The new chip can hold the equivalent of four pages of newspaper text, or 130,000 characters, four times more than the 256-kilobit chips now being widely used. It is about 1.5 times as fast and uses 75 percent of the electric power as the

256-kilobit component, Toshiba said.

The Japanese concern said it completed the prototype chip in February and sent its first samples to major computer and office-automation-equipment makers last month. It plans to produce 100,000 units a month starting next April.

Toshiba said it entered the program with Siemens to enhance its presence in the European semiconductor market and declined to comment on any financial aspect of the accord.

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The president of Japan's national telephone company, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., said Monday that it had found defects in a variety of telecommunications equipment purchased from the United States.

Hisashi Shinto said the equipment's suppliers had been highly cooperative in working to correct the faults, which he described as minor yet large enough to affect performance. The experience had not soured NTT on U.S. contracts, he said.

But Mr. Shinto told foreign journalists, "quality control that we seek so strictly in Japan has not been fully implemented in the U.S." He added, "I believe these are the result of sloppy work."

U.S. companies got only \$130 million of the roughly \$3 billion in procurement purchases NTT made in the year ended March 31. Mr. Shinto said the main reason for their poor showing was not quality problems but the strong dollar.

In 1980, Japan and the United States signed an agreement guaranteeing foreign suppliers equal standing in competing for contracts with NTT, which became a private corporation on April 1.

Many of the U.S. sales have been for state-of-the-art equipment in which the U.S. leads Japan, such as supercomputers.

EC Consumers Spending Less

BRUSSELS — Concern about unemployment has made West Europeans reduce their spending while consumers in the United States continue with major purchases, the executive Commission of the European Community said in a report Monday.

The report based its findings on a consumer survey showing that a small majority of EC citizens thought this a bad time to make large purchases, with the French and the Dutch the most pessimistic. By contrast, 52 percent of Americans were eager to spend, and were going increasingly into debt to do so, despite a slowdown in U.S. industry, the report said.

The EC report said worries about joblessness were frequent even among those in work.

AMC 2d Quarter Deficit Seen Exceeding First-Period Deficit

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. said Monday that it expects its loss in its second quarter, which ended June 30, to exceed the \$29-million loss it had in the first quarter.

A spokesman said AMC's president, Jose J. Dedurand, regards the losses this year as consistent with what company executives have said about the automaker's five-year business plan to revive its financial position. AMC's major shareholder is the French car maker Renault.

The AMC chief executive also told a private meeting of dealers and top managers for AMC, Renault and Jeep last week that the company is on the road to profitability, according to a report in this week's Automotive News.

He said expectations about the company had been raised by the company's \$15-million profit last year after 1983's \$146.7-million loss.

AMC executives said the company's introduction of the Renault Alpine sports car in the United States has been delayed until the spring of 1987 from the original plan to import it around Christmas 1986.

AMC also plans to phase out the Renault Fuego and 18 cars from its import line-up by 1987 and intends to import from France a new compact car line in the spring of 1987.

AMC, the spokesman said, is still waiting to hear from Renault on whether it will authorize a \$175-million loan through 1987 from the government-run French group.

Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Continental		Intel		Motorola	
1st Quarter	1985	1st Quarter	1985	1st Quarter	1985
Revenue	2,000	Revenue	2,000	Revenue	2,000
Net Inc.	1,200	Net Inc.	1,200	Net Inc.	1,200
Per Share	1.20	Per Share	1.20	Per Share	1.20
IBM		NCR		Olivetti	
1st Quarter	1985	1st Quarter	1985	1st Quarter	1985
Revenue	2,000	Revenue	2,000	Revenue	2,000
Net Inc.	1,200	Net Inc.	1,200	Net Inc.	1,200
Per Share	1.20	Per Share	1.20	Per Share	1.20
Olivetti		Pioneer Hi-Bred Int'l		PNC Financial	
1st Quarter	1985	1st Quarter	1985	1st Quarter	1985
Revenue	2,000	Revenue	2,000	Revenue	2,000
Net Inc.	1,200	Net Inc.	1,200	Net Inc.	1,200
Per Share	1.20	Per Share	1.20	Per Share	1.20

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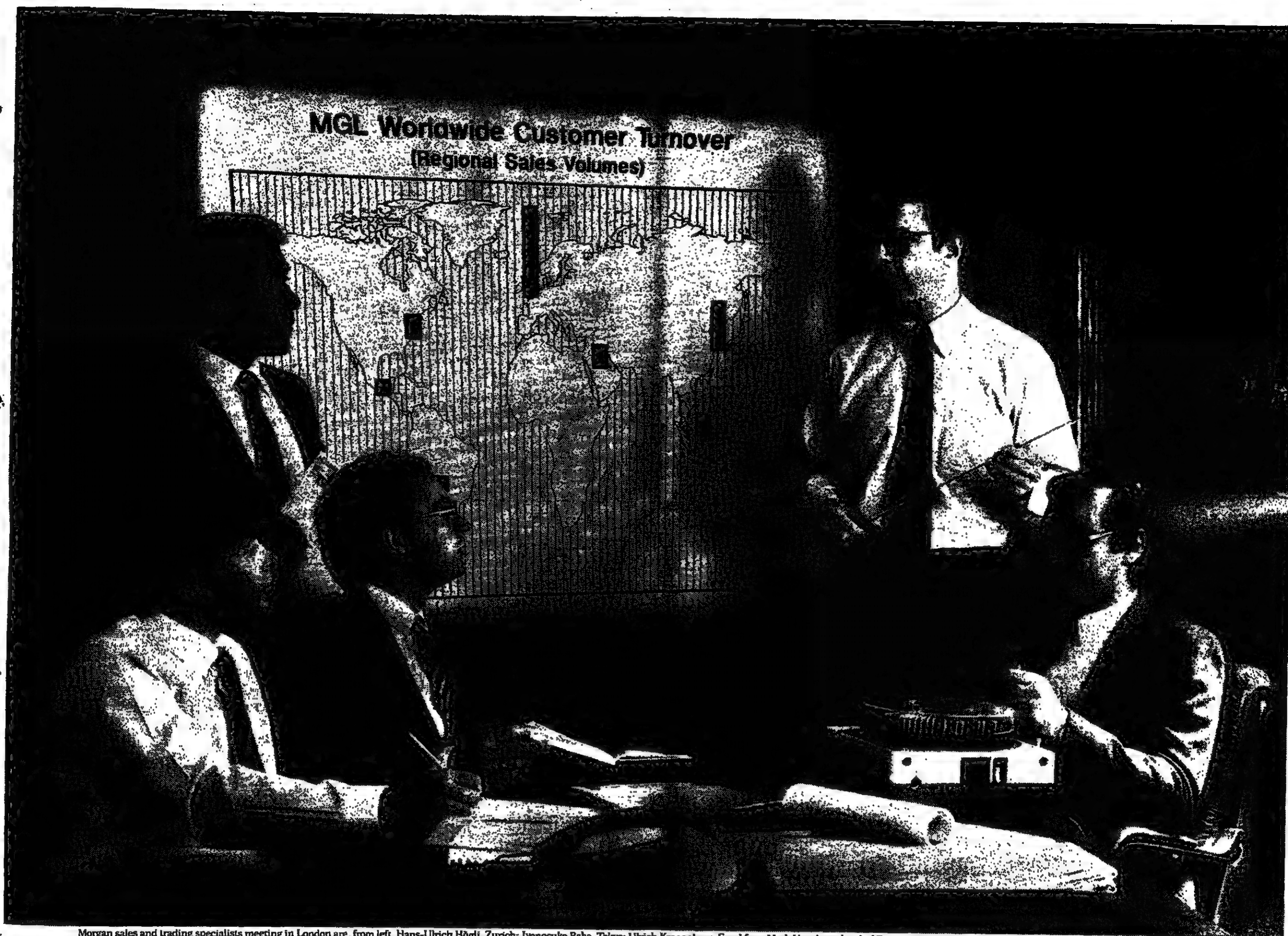
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Morgan sales and trading specialists meeting in London are, from left, Hans-Ulrich Högl, Zurich; Jyonsuke Baba, Tokyo; Ulrich Kronenberg, Frankfurt; Mark Hausberg, head of Eurobond Sales, London; Nabil Sawabini, head of U.S. Treasury Sales and Trading, London.

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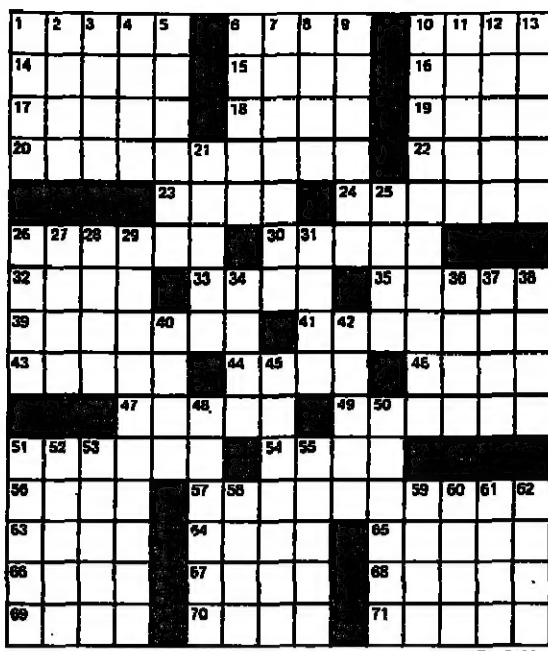
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28 Unfettered
grape juice
29 Trickery
30 "Wait—
Dark!"
31 Chinese weight
unit
34 Border
36 Fruit pie
shelter
37 Lat. phrase
38 Proofreader's
"forget it!"
40 Window part
42 "Divine
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45 Ormani man
46 Process sea
water
49 Dressing-down
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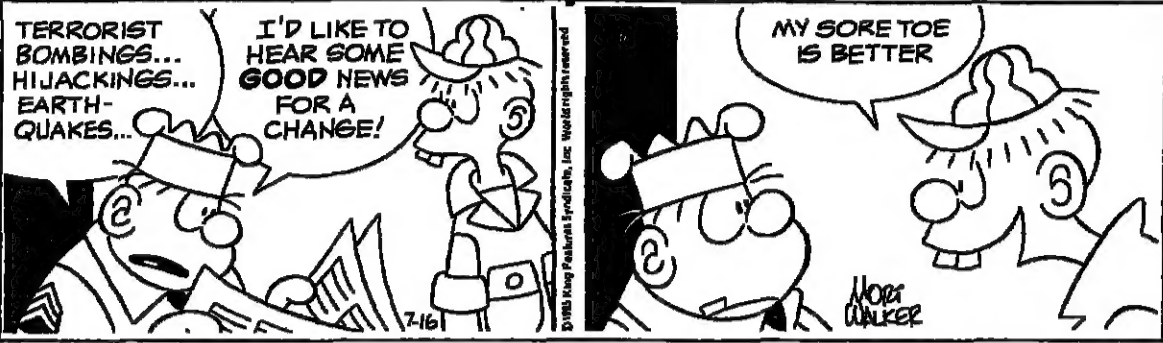
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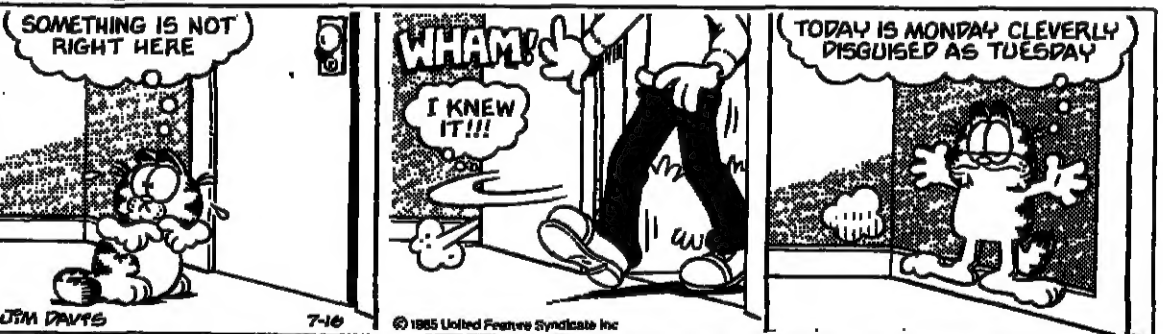
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 15

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,275.12	+1.25
Brussels	1,275.12	+1.25
Frankfurt	1,275.12	+1.25
London	1,275.12	+1.25
Paris	1,275.12	+1.25
Stockholm	1,275.12	+1.25
Zurich	1,275.12	+1.25

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,275.12	+1.25
Brussels	1,275.12	+1.25
Frankfurt	1,275.12	+1.25
London	1,275.12	+1.25
Paris	1,275.12	+1.25
Stockholm	1,275.12	+1.25
Zurich	1,275.12	+1.25

BOOKS

WORDS THAT MUST SOMEHOW BE SAID: Selected Essays of Kay Boyle, 1927-1984

Edited and with an Introduction by Elizabeth S. Bell. 262 pages. \$16.50. North Point Press, 850 Talbot Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. 94706.

Reviewed by Robert W. Smith

"SURELY no greater reward is offered to a writer than the knowledge that other men are reading the words that he has, by some miracle, retrieved from the depths of his own silence; the knowledge that other men are actually listening for the sound of his voice to call out from the page to them, and, above all, the knowledge that they believe the words they hear." — Kay Boyle.

Few Americans have written so beautifully of the human condition with love and courage as Kay Boyle. This collection of 25 essays, reviews and memoirs spanning more than 50 years wonderfully catches her career as a writer and social activist.

Boyle has written more than 30 volumes: the memoir "Being Geniuses Together" (1968), with Robert McAlmon, perhaps the best portrait of Paris in the 1920s; superb short stories

that have earned her critical praise and honors (Katherine Anne Porter wrote that Boyle's "The Crazy Hunter" was the story "closest to perfection" that she had ever read); novels ranging from "Plugged in the Nightingale" (1931) to "The Underground Woman" (1975), and — her favorite form of artistic expression — the poetry of "Glad Day" (1938) and "Collected Poems" (1962).

Now, happily, we have essays, gathered across a lifetime, that show where Boyle has lived and what she has loved in her life. She knew many of the world's important writers, a familiarity that produces evocative prose. She is exceptionally good on down-and-outers and misfits such as E. Carver, dying bravely of life and sleeping sickness, killing the promise of a new literature that William Carlos Williams saw in him; Katherine Mansfield, unable to connect with the life outside; and Edward Dahlberg, author of the minor classic "Because I Was Flesh," for whom a book is "a battle of the soul and not a war of words."

In her preface to "The Smoking Mountain" she writes of H. Bask, a small-time Eichenman indicted in 1940 for indirect involvement in 56 murders. In other selections, she writes of trying to block cops from a campus during the 1968 disorders, telling them, "This campus belongs to the faculty and students, not to the police"; of spending 21 days in prison for sitting down in a doorway of the Oakland draft center; of joining the American Indian encampment on Alcatraz in 1970.

Had Boyle truckled to the establishment and not made waves, her literary reputation doubtless would have been enhanced. But she is too busy to care about that.

Robert W. Smith, a Washington writer, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

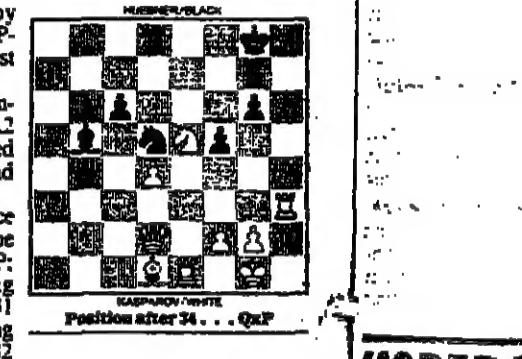
YOU have to be sure of yourself to contest a training match before engaging in a world championship match. No matter what there is to be gained, there is a lot more to be lost.

Looking to the practice opponent would be an insurmountable psychological obstacle for the real struggle ahead. Nevertheless, this consideration did not deter Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union, the 22-year-old challenger for the world championship, from taking on Robert Huebner of West Germany in a six-game training series in Hamburg.

The result could hardly have been more satisfying for Kasparov, who will begin his title match with his countryman Anatoly Karpov in Moscow on Sept. 2. Kasparov won games 1, 2, 4 and drew 3, 5 and 6 against Huebner, who is the 11th-ranking player in the world on the International Chess Federation's computer.

In the second game, below, Kasparov gave yet another example of his virtuosity in a mating attack.

Huebner used the Lasker method of playing 6...N-K5 to exchange two minor pieces but without first interposing...P-KR3, as Lasker did. No pawn sacrifice was involved since 8.NxN, PxN; 9.QxP allows 9...Q-N5ch. Huebner prepared 15...P-QR4 by 14...Q-Q1. He could not immediately play 14...P-QR4 because of 15.PxP, RxP; 16.RxP! But perhaps



After 37.NxPch, it would not have done any good to play 37...Bc2, since 38.N-K5ch, K-B1; 39.R-KN3 puts Black out of his hair.

After 37...K-N1; 38.Q-R5ch, K-B2; 39.QxR, Huebner could play neither 39...K-N1, because of 40.B-R5ch, K-R2; 41.B-B7mate, nor 39...R-KM, because of 40.R-R7ch, R-N2; 41.B-R5mate.

Moreover, there was no other way to cope with the threat of 40.N-K5ch, K-K3; 41.R-R6ch or 40.Q-B8ch. Huebner gave up.

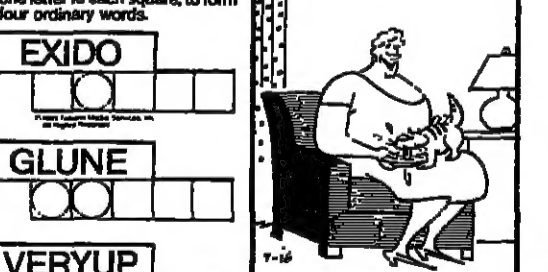
White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	1... e5	15. Qd2	15... Qd8
2. Nf3	2... Nf6	16. Qd3	16... Qd7
3. Bb1	3... Bc5	17. Qd4	17... Qd6
4. Bc4	4... Bb6	18. Qd5	18... Qd5
5. O-O	5... O-O	19. Qd6	19... Qd6
6. Re1	6... Re8	20. Qd7	20... Qd7
7. Bb5	7... Bb7	21. Qd8	21... Qd8
8. Bc6	8... Bc8	22. Qd9	22... Qd9
9. Bb7	9... Bb9	23. Qd0	23... Qd0
10. Bc8	10... Bc0	24. Qd1	24... Qd1

White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	1... e5	15. Qd2	15... Qd8
2. Nf3	2... Nf6	16. Qd3	16... Qd7
3. Bb1	3... Bc5	17. Qd4	17... Qd6
4. Bc4	4... Bb6	18. Qd5	18... Qd5
5. O-O	5... O-O	19. Qd6	19... Qd6
6. Re1	6... Re8	20. Qd7	20... Qd7
7. Bb5	7... Bb7	21. Qd8	21... Qd8
8. Bc6	8... Bc8	22. Qd9	22... Qd9
9. Bb7	9... Bb9	23. Qd0	23... Qd0
10. Bc8	10... Bc0	24. Qd1	24... Qd1

White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	1... e5	15. Qd2	15... Qd8
2. Nf3	2... Nf6	16. Qd3	16... Qd7
3. Bb1	3... Bc5	17. Qd4	17... Qd6
4. Bc4	4... Bb6	18. Qd5	18... Qd5
5. O-O	5... O-O	19. Qd6	19... Qd6
6. Re1	6... Re8	20. Qd7	20... Qd7
7. Bb5	7... Bb7	21. Qd8	21... Qd8
8. Bc6	8... Bc8	22. Qd9	22... Qd9
9. Bb7	9... Bb9	23. Qd0	23... Qd0
10. Bc8	10... Bc0	24. Qd1	24... Qd1

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE "OOO" OF (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRACK DADDY GIMLET BOYRISH

Answer: What the tax collector did for the man who thought he was saving up for a rainy day— "SOAKED" HIM

WEATHER

Area	High	Low	Forecast
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc
Alaska	40	30	bc

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SPORTS

Angel Fan Helps Beat Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — The home team had a guardian angel in the stands, ready to commit a little larceny to make sure Brian Downing's home run remained just that.

With the score tied at 3 and with a runner on base and two outs in the bottom of the ninth inning here Sunday, Downing lined a shot toward the left-field corner. Toronto's George Bell made the catch as he fell over a railing into the seats, but when he pulled himself back on the field, the ball was missing.

Third-base umpire John Shulock, who hustled down the line to make the call, signaled home run and the Angels were 5-3 winners.

Blue Jay Manager Bobby Cox and several players played at length that a fan had grabbed the ball out of Bell's glove, but Shulock stood firm. "When Bell made the catch, he had broken the plane of the fence, which takes him out of the ballpark," said Shulock. "If he catches it on the field and his momentum takes him in the stands and someone takes the ball away from him, that's a different situation. My only concern was where he made the catch. He was in the fans' area. The rule says that he must come out with the ball. Otherwise, it's a home run."

"He sure as hell has come out of the stands with the ball," said California Manager Gene Mauch. "He's far game when he goes into the stands."

Toronto and reliever Gary LaValle (who also was a ninth-inning hero Saturday night) had taken a 3-2 lead into the ninth, but Bobby Grich's run-scoring single tied the game and set up its bizarre finish.

Niners 8, Twins 0: In Detroit, Walt Terrell pitched a no-hitter for 6½ innings and wound up combining on a one-hitter with Willie Hernandez as the Tigers buried Minnesota.

Yankees 7, Rangers 1: In New York, a four-hitter gave Ron Guidry his 11th straight victory and the Yankees a four-game sweep of Texas.

White Sox 5, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Tom Seaver struck out 11 over his 8½ innings en route to registering his 297th major league triumph. Chicago scored three of



Cesar Cedeno strong-armed Montreal's Al Newman, above, to steal second base in the 10th inning Sunday in Cincinnati, and moments later Cedeno scored the game-winner on Dave Parker's single.

its runs on suicide-squeeze bunts, two by Bryan Lint and one by Ozzie Guillen.

Royals 9, Indians 5: In Cleveland, Bud Black ended a personal seven-game losing streak and Hal McRae and John Wathan drove in two runs apiece as Kansas City beat the Indians.

Red Sox 6, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Wade Boggs extended his hitting streak to 20 games with two singles and a two-run homer as Boston handed the Mariners their seventh loss in eight games.

A's 11, Brewers 2: In Oakland, California, Mike Davis hit a three-run home run and Carney Lansford added one with the bases empty in a four-run first that started the A's on their rout of Milwaukee.

Mets 1, Astros 0: In the National League, in Houston, Dwight Gooden pitched an 11-strikeout five-

hitter, and the game's only run came on an eighth-inning throwing error by second baseman Bill Doran. New York mipped the Astros.

Braves 12, Phillies 3: In Atlanta, Bob Horner homered twice and drove in five runs, and Glenn Hubbard had four RBIs as the Braves routed Philadelphia.

Giants 7, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Jose Uribe and Brad Webb, who had two RBIs apiece, and David Green and Chili Davis hit bases-empty home runs to help Bill Laskey end a personal two-month losing streak. Laskey (2-11) had won since May 6, when he also beat Pittsburgh. "I'm glad to be done with the streak and all the garbage that goes with it," he said. "So what if they both came against the Pirates? They're wins, and I'm happy."

Cardinals 2, Padres 1: In St. Louis, pinch-hitter Tito Landrum singled home Vince Coleman from

second in the eighth to lift the Cardinals past San Diego. The winners' Terry Pendleton had homered in the seventh to tie the game.

Cubs 10, Dodgers 4: In Chicago, Keith Moreland drove in four runs, three on a home run, and Kyrre Sandberg homered twice to lead a 15-hit attack that ended a six-game losing streak for the Cubs.

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Stars Repeat as USFL Champions

Baltimore Rallies Past Oakland, 28-24; Bryant Scores 3 TDs

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The Baltimore Stars came from behind in the final quarter Sunday night to defeat the Oakland Invaders, 28-24, and win the United States Football League championship for the second year in a row.

Kevin Bryant scored the decisive touchdown for the Stars on the 7-yard line in the ninth minute of the last quarter. The Invaders then moved to the Baltimore 17-yard line, where the threat was stopped with two minutes to play. A third-down pass from Bobby Hebert to Anthony Carter was incomplete at the right flag of the end zone. Hebert's fourth-down pass was also incomplete.

The victory culminated a rugged season for the former Philadelphia team that struggled to reach the playoffs. Late in the regular season, the Stars won their last five games, 5-1, in the seedings of the eight-playoff teams, the Stars were ranked sixth on the basis of their final record, 10-7-1.

Baltimore scored first and had led at halftime, 21-14; the Invaders took the lead at the end of the third period, 24-21, but then came the winning rally.

The Stars and quarterback Chuck Fusina were almost perfect on their first series as they covered 80 yards in 10 plays for a touch-

down. Fusina completed all five of his pass attempts for 79 yards, and kept the ball on another play for a 3-yard sneak and a first down.

Fusina's fifth pass went to Scott Fitzkee, his favorite receiver since their days at Penn State. Beating cornerback Vito McKever, Fitzkee caught the 16-yarder just in-bounds in the back of the end zone.

On the next series, Fusina did not fare so well. Rushed by Oakland end Monte Bennett, Fusina let go a soft pass to Tom Donovan that strong safety David Greenwood intercepted — and ran back 44 yards for a touchdown.

Another turnover, an interception of Bobby Hebert's pass by Scott Woerner, trapped at the Oakland 21, latered to Jonathan Sutton, who gained 6 more yards. That came at the end of the first period and the Stars then scored to go ahead 14-7. Bryant ran outside for 8 yards and then inside for 7 and the touchdown.

The Invaders came back quickly with a 47-yard drive that ended when halfback John Williams went in from the one. Novo Bojovic's kick tied the score at 14-14.

Baltimore took the lead back when Bryant, with Invader linebackers blitzing, ran up the middle for a 17-yard TD in the 14th minute of the second quarter. The 35 points were the most scored in the

first half of any USFL championship game.

The scoring continued in the third quarter when Oakland took the kickoff and went 82 yards in 13 plays. The Invaders were stopped at the 2. Bojovic then kicked a 19-yard field goal, and Oakland trailed, 21-17.

The Invaders came down the field again but to no avail. Hebert's end-zone pass went over Anthony Carter's head and into the hands of Woerner, the nickel back in the

Stars' defense, for his second interception. Woerner was tackled in the end zone for a touchback, and Baltimore had the ball at its 20. But fullback Allen Harvin then fumbled, and Oakland's David Shaw recovered.

Four plays later, Hebert passed seven yards for a touchdown to Carter, who cut to the outside against one of the league's best cornerbacks, Garcia Lane, and made the catch in the end zone just before the end of the third period.

SPORTS BRIEFS

N. Zealand Rugby Union Cancels Tour

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Combined Dispatches) — The New Zealand rugby union announced Monday that it would abandon a tour of South Africa by the national All Blacks team. The 16-match, nine-week tour was scheduled to begin Wednesday. The union's announcement came two days after Judge Maurice Casey ruled the team could not leave until a challenge to the tour's validity had been heard by the High Court.

Union counsel Douglas White said the interim injunction would not be challenged. "A major factor in not appealing was the scale of the security operation needed in New Zealand to facilitate a departure of the team to South Africa," White said on Monday.

Opposition lawyers claimed the tour would violate the union's constitutional aim of promoting, fostering and developing rugby. The tour had been opposed by the government, the churches and a majority of New Zealanders, according to public-opinion polls, because it was viewed as being supportive of South Africa's racial-separation policies. Prime Minister David Lange had said recently that the tour would make New Zealand "part of the armory of apartheid."

(AP, UPI)

McCorry Keeps Title on 3d-Round KO

MONTE CARLO (AP) — Milton McCorry of the United States successfully defended his World Boxing Council welterweight title with a third-round knockout of Panamanian Carlos Trujillo in a scheduled 12-round fight here Sunday.

McCorry dropped Trujillo once in each round, knocking him senseless in the third with a flurry of rights and lefts to the head while the challenger hung helplessly on the ropes. Trujillo was counted out at 1:59 of the round.

It was McCorry's fourth successful defense since he won the crown in August 1983. His record is 27-0-1; Trujillo dropped to 19-3.

Deadline for Baseball Strike to Be Set

CHICAGO (UPI) — Major-league player representatives were to meet here on Monday to set a strike deadline that could lead to a player walkout.

The 30-member executive board of the Major League Players Association was to be briefed on the status of the 9-month-old contract negotiations with club owners. Players of all 26 major-league teams have voted to authorize a strike.

The players' contract expired Dec. 31, and although 31 bargaining sessions have been held, negotiations have stalled on the question whether owners are losing or making money.

Monday's meeting fell on an off-day in the schedule; several of the players were to go on to Minneapolis for Tuesday's All-Star Game.

Wiebe Wins PGA Tourney in Playoff

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (AP) — Mark Wiebe birdied the first hole of a sudden-death playoff to win the Busch Classic golf tournament by one stroke over John Mahaffey.

Wiebe, 27, collected \$90,000 for his first victory on the PGA tour, which he joined on a full-time basis last year.

Wiebe, with a final-round 70, and Mahaffey (69) finished regulation at 11-under-par 273 on the 6,746-yard, par-71 Kingsmill Golf Club course. Danny Edwards, who led Wiebe by one stroke going into Sunday's round, clocked 72/274 to fall into a three-way tie for third with Scott Simpson (a 66) and Joey Sindelar (68).

A stroke back, on a closing 71, was Keith Ferguson. Tied for fifth at 276 were Hal Sutton (66), Donnie Hammond (68), Jay Haas (68), Wayne Grady (69), Frank Conner (71) and Roger Maltbie (72).

Wiebe, who by his count has been to qualifying school "seven or eight times," recalled his thoughts as he and Mahaffey started the playoff: "If I lose, the worst that could happen is I'm not going to have to go to tour school next year. I either win or win more."

Wiebe's victory was his first on the PGA tour, which he joined on a full-time basis last year.

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SCOREBOARD

Cycling

Tour de France

SEVENTEENTH STAGE

130 Kilometers (134 miles)

1. Frederic Vichot, France, 4 hours, 31 minutes, 44 seconds (30-second bonus)

2. Charles Mialot, France, 3 minutes, 11 seconds (20-second bonus)

3. Guido Bontempi, Italy, 2:15 (10-second bonus)

4. Jean-Luc Lefebvre, Belgium, same time

5. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 5:17

6. Eric Vandewert, Belgium, 5:17

7. Adrie Van der Poel, Netherlands, 5:17

8. Leo Van Vliet, Netherlands, 5:17

9. Stefan Mutter, Switzerland, 5:17

10. Benny Van Brabant, Belgium, 5:17

11. Peter Dierckx, Belgium, 5:17

12. Philippe Lemaire, France, 5:17

13. Jean-Philippe Van den Broeck, Belgium, 5:17

14. Eric McCorry, New Zealand, 5:17

Overall Standings

1. Bernard Hinault, 41 hours, 25 minutes, 2 seconds

2. Greg LeMond, U.S., 3 minutes, 36 seconds

3. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 4:14

4. Charles Mialot, France, 4:26

5. Phil Anderson, Australia, 4:29

6. Jean-Luc Lefebvre, Belgium, 4:30

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Golf

PGA Tour

Busch Classic

130 Kilometers (134 miles)

1. Frederic Vichot, France, 4 hours, 31 minutes, 44 seconds (30-second bonus)

2. Charles Mialot, France, 3 minutes, 11 seconds (20-second bonus)

3. Guido Bontempi, Italy, 2:15 (10-second bonus)

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